



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

7 December 2017

Council

A meeting of the Council will be held on **Friday, 15 December 2017 in the Council Chamber, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL, commencing at 10.30 am** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda. The attendance of all Councillors is requested.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tony McArdle', written over a horizontal line.

Tony McArdle
Chief Executive

Membership of the Council
(70 Members of the Council)

Councillors A G Hagues (Chairman), C R Oxby (Vice-Chairman), B Adams, W J Aron, T R Ashton, Mrs A M Austin, M D Boles, Mrs W Bowkett, Mrs P A Bradwell, D Brailsford, C J T H Brewis, T Bridges, Mrs J Brockway, M Brookes, R D Butroid, L A Cawrey, K J Clarke, Mrs K Cook, Mrs P Cooper, P E Coupland, G E Cullen, C J Davie, R G Davies, B M Dobson, S R Dodds, M T Fido, I G Fleetwood, R L Foulkes, M A Griggs, R Grocock, M J Hill OBE, R J Kendrick, P M Key, Mrs J E Killey, S R Kirk, Mrs C J Lawton, C S Macey, C E H Marfleet, C Matthews, A P Maughan, D McNally, Mrs A M Newton, Mrs M J Overton MBE, R B Parker, N H Pepper, Mrs C L Perraton-Williams, E J Poll, Mrs S Rawlins, C E Reid, R P H Reid, R A Renshaw, S P Roe, P A Skinner, Mrs E J Sneath, A J Spencer, H Spratt, A N Stokes, M J Storer, C L Strange, E W Strengiel, Mrs C A Talbot, Dr M E Thompson, R H Trollope-Bellew, A H Turner MBE JP, M A Whittington, Mrs S Woolley, L Wootten, R Wootten, C N Worth and B Young

**COUNCIL AGENDA
FRIDAY, 15 DECEMBER 2017**

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Please note: for more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting

- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports

Contact details set out above.

Please note: This meeting will be broadcast live on the internet and access can be sought by accessing <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/local-democracy/council-webcasts/>

All papers for council meetings are available on:
www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/committeerecords



**COUNCIL
15 SEPTEMBER 2017**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR A G HAGUES (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors C R Oxby (Vice-Chairman), B Adams, W J Aron, T R Ashton, Mrs A M Austin, M D Boles, Mrs W Bowkett, Mrs P A Bradwell, D Brailsford, C J T H Brewis, T Bridges, Mrs J Brockway, M Brookes, R D Butroid, L A Cawrey, K J Clarke, Mrs K Cook, Mrs P Cooper, P E Coupland, G E Cullen, C J Davie, R G Davies, B M Dobson, S R Dodds, M T Fido, I G Fleetwood, M A Griggs, R Grocock, M J Hill OBE, R J Kendrick, P M Key, Mrs J E Killey, S R Kirk, Mrs C J Lawton, C S Macey, C E H Marfleet, A P Maughan, D McNally, Mrs A M Newton, Mrs M J Overton MBE, R B Parker, N H Pepper, Mrs C L Perraton-Williams, Mrs S Rawlins, C E Reid, R P H Reid, R A Renshaw, S P Roe, P A Skinner, Mrs E J Sneath, A J Spencer, H Spratt, A N Stokes, M J Storer, C L Strange, E W Strengiel, Mrs C A Talbot, Dr M E Thompson, A H Turner MBE JP, M A Whittington, R H Woolley, Mrs S Woolley, L Wootten, R Wootten, C N Worth and B Young

32 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors R L Foulkes, C Matthews and E J Poll.

33 DECLARATIONS OF COUNCILLORS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest at this point in the meeting.

34 MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 12 JULY 2017

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 12 July 2017 be signed by the Vice-Chairman as a correct record.

35 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairman reported that civic engagements since the last Council meeting had been varied and had given him the opportunity to continue visiting places throughout Lincolnshire.

The Chairman thanked his Lady for supporting him on these engagements and also the Vice-Chairman and Lady, Councillor Ron and Di Oxby, for representing them at civic functions when they had been unable to attend due to other council commitments.

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COUNCIL
15 SEPTEMBER 2017

It was reported that the Chairman was looking forward to hosting the County Service of Dedication at St Denys' Church, Sleaford, on Sunday 24th September 2017. It was hoped that as many Members as possible would be able to attend. If members hadn't already done so, they were reminded to confirm their attendance with the Civic Officer.

It was with great sadness that the Chairman reported the death of Lee Rowley, Senior Project Leader for the County's Highways Team. Lee was a highly respected officer and would be greatly missed. Thoughts were with Lee's family, friends and colleagues at this very difficult time.

36 STATEMENTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE LEADER AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

Statements by the Leader and Members of the Executive had been circulated with the agenda. There were no additional announcements.

37 QUESTIONS TO THE CHAIRMAN, THE LEADER, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

Questions pursuant to Council Procedure Rule 10.3 were asked and answered as follows:

<u>Question by</u>	<u>Answered by</u>	<u>Subject</u>
a) G E Cullen	C J Davie	Coastal Economy
b) C J T H Brewis	R G Davies	Progress with procurement of the next highways contract
c) M T Fido	C J Davie	Utilities provision for businesses in Lincolnshire
d) Mrs J E Killey	Mrs P A Bradwell	Support for village schools
e) M D Boles	R G Davies	Town centre parking
f) S R Dodds	Mrs S Woolley	NHS preparedness for the winter season
g) R Wootten	M J Hill OBE	Grantham Hospital
h) Mrs M J Overton MBE	M J Hill OBE	Future funding for the County Council

i) Mrs A M Austin	R G Davies	Train service improvements for Boston and Skegness to Lincoln
j) K J Clarke	B Young	Number of apprentices within the county council
k) D Brailsford	Mrs P A Bradwell	Extra funding for education from government
l) R A Renshaw	R G Davies	Highways online fault reporting system
m) M A Whittington	Mrs S Woolley	Grantham A & E update
n) R B Parker	M J Hill OBE	NHS overspend in Lincolnshire

38 REPORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OMBUDSMAN

A report by the Monitoring Officer had been circulated.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously

RESOLVED

1. That the report of the Ombudsman attached at A of the report be received.
2. That the recommendations of the Ombudsman at paragraphs 58, 62 and 63 of the report be accepted.
3. That the actions taken by the Council as set out in paragraph 1.15 to 1.17 of the report be endorsed.

39 LOBBYING FOR A FAIR DEAL FOR (GREATER) LINCOLNSHIRE

A report by the Executive Director Finance and Public Protection had been circulated.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously

RESOLVED

That this Council support the proposal to engage in a lobbying strategy to achieve an improved funding deal, not just for Lincolnshire County Council but also for Greater Lincolnshire going forward in line with the contents of the report.

40 MOTIONS ON NOTICE SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNCIL'S CONSTITUTION

Motion by Councillor R B Parker

It was moved and seconded

In 2007 and again in 2013 Lincolnshire County Council meeting in Full Council resolved the motion set out below:

'That this Council condemns extremism and racist behaviour in all its forms and asks all Group Leaders to sign the following declaration, as community leaders:

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL DECLARATION

We, in Lincolnshire, are proud of our diverse and multi-racial heritage, which we regard as a source of cultural, social and economic strength. We will work vigorously to combat all forms of racism to rid Lincolnshire of racial discrimination and to enshrine the principle that individuality and universality are the foundations of justice and peace.

We declare that:

- We value the contribution that all communities make to the quality of life in Lincolnshire and recognise ethnic and cultural diversity as a source of cultural, social and economic enrichment.
- We endorse the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are opposed to racism in all its forms.
- We will encourage a changing culture within the public services and the wider community that recognises the unacceptability of all forms of racism and takes action to combat it.
- We acknowledge that progress towards a more just society may not always be smooth, but as partners we are committed to maintaining dialogue and resolving our differences.
- We accept that without transparency and openness in the public services, progress towards a successful multi-cultural community will be hampered.
- We believe that the composition of the public services workforce should reflect that of the wider community, and will work to break down perceptions and barriers that prevent equal access to employment.
- We believe that all citizens should have the right to expect equal protection and equal treatment from all public services.

- We believe that children from all backgrounds are entitled to an education free from discrimination and harassment.
- We understand the essential role of the education system in Lincolnshire in developing the future of our multi-cultural community and commit ourselves to supporting and enhancing this work.
- We believe that our success will properly be measured not by our policies but by our actions in promoting equality for all the people of Lincolnshire.
- We call upon the residents of Lincolnshire to support us in this by respecting the dignity of all people and by constant vigilance for any expression of racism or racial discrimination'.

4 years on since the last declaration and with a new council in place it is felt that the time is right to renew that declaration.

Accordingly this council agrees to re-affirm the Lincolnshire County Council Declaration first made on 9th March 2007 which stated that this Council condemns extremism and racist behaviour in all its forms and asks all Group Leaders to sign the declaration, as community leaders.

Upon being put to the vote, the motion was unanimously carried.

The meeting closed at 12.30 pm

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Agenda Item 6

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 DECEMBER 2017

Statement from: Councillor M J Hill OBE – Leader of the Council

FAIRER FUNDING CAMPAIGN

Work continues in earnest to campaign for a "Fair Deal for Lincolnshire". In addition to support from District and Unitary Council authorities within the Greater Lincolnshire area, we have received many letters of support from our Town and Parish Councils. On 18 October I attended a meeting in Westminster with Sajid Javid MP, the Secretary of State for Local Government, Marcus Jones MP, Minister for Local Government, and local Conservative MPs, who listened to, and acknowledged, our case for change. We were informed that the Government is committed to implementing a fairer funding regime for local government, and recognises the particular challenges of delivering services in rural areas.

A change is needed to rectify many years of injustice and bring substantial, and much-needed, additional funding to our county.

We were encouraged by the support shown by Sajid Javid and Marcus Jones for a fair deal for our area, however, we recognise there are challenges to be met and will do all we can to achieve a successful outcome.

FINANCE

External Audit Opinions for 2016/17

The external auditors of the authority are required to give an opinion each year on both the financial statements of the Council and its arrangements for securing value for money in its operations. The requirement is that these opinions are to be given by 30th September each year. Historic problems with Agresso meant finalisation of the financial statements was late in 2015/16 and, in addition, the value for money aspect of the audit opinion was qualified on the basis of a lack of comprehensive and timely budget monitoring information in that year. I am pleased to report that no such issues arose during the 2016/17 external audit review of the financial statements. Those statements were produced on time and received an unqualified opinion. The value for money opinion was also unqualified. Both the external auditors and the Audit Committee have commented favourably on the improvements that had taken place over the previous year to resolve Agresso related issues.

Revenue Budget and Capital Programme for 2018/19

Members will recall that the September 2016 meeting of the Council resolved to accept the four year funding deal offered by Government which covers our mainstream financial support from that source for 2016/17 and next three financial years. Work is well underway to produce a draft budget for consultation for both 2018/19 and 2019/20. I hope members took the opportunity earlier this month to attend the half day briefing sessions on the proposals. At the time of writing the

Provisional Local Government Grant Settlement is expected in mid-December but is unlikely to deviate from the core aspects of the four year deal. The Executive, at a special meeting on 19th December 2017, will be asked to approve a budget as a basis for internal and external consultation during January 2017. Scrutiny Committees will have the opportunity during January to review the proposals for their service areas.

Business Rate Pilot Bid

The Government have stated their intention of fully localising business rate income to local authorities by the end of this Parliament. The current regime is based on 50% localisation. Progress on this matter in terms of legislation has been delayed by the need for the current session of Parliament to concentrate on Brexit related matters. However, in preparing for eventual 100% localisation, the Government have invited expressions of interest from areas willing to trial the new regime. Five pilots already exist in unitary areas and the Government now wish to extend the concept to two tier areas. With that in mind a bid to become a pilot area for 2018/19 has been submitted incorporating the County Council, the seven Lincolnshire Districts and North Lincs unitary authority. The financial benefit of a pilot is that the pilot authorities get to keep all growth in business rates generated in their area. For the Lincs pilot area that could be around £10m next year. The Government will offer a 'no detriment' guarantee so that no pilot authority can be worse off as a consequence of operating the pilot regime. At the time of writing it is not known if the Lincs pilot bid has been successful.

Chancellor's Autumn Budget Statement - 22 November 2017

All members will have received a comprehensive briefing note on the key aspects of the Budget produced by the Society of County Treasurers' Technical Team. This was e-mailed out by Pete Moore on the evening of the 22 November. Any impacts on the finances of the Council arising from the national Budget will be built into the local budget proposals for future years.

PROPERTY

The Council is an integral part of the Blue Light Programme where Fire & Rescue, Lincolnshire Police and East Midlands Ambulance Service are working together to exploit the opportunities of co-locating services across the County. In Lincoln, the flagship project is to bring all three services together under one roof at South Park with a new £19m operational hub for all three services. Planning permission was granted in October and construction will commence in February 2018. The new building will become operational in the summer of 2019. Elsewhere in the County, Louth Fire station became the first joint Fire and Ambulance Station becoming operational on 1 November

The Council has completed a major refurbishment of Lancaster House in Lincoln to create new office accommodation. The property was a strategic acquisition and has allowed staff to vacate leasehold accommodation at Witham Park. Lancaster House sets a new standard for office accommodation for the Council

The Council has successfully completed the re-tendering of the West Deeping mineral site to Breedon Aggregates, realising a capital receipt of £4m over the next four years.

The Council continues to work in partnership with schools across the County to provide places as part of the Basic Need Capital Programme. Last year saw a large expansion in the Primary School sector - with 600 school places provided in September 2016. This year 300 Primary Schools places were created. The next two years will see a significant expansion of the Secondary School Sector, with up to 1000 school places being created to meet the demands of population growth.

The Council continues to lead the One Public Estate programme on behalf of Greater Lincolnshire, working with all public sector partners including health. Asset challenge workshops with all partners are being held in all parts of Greater Lincolnshire until the end of January, identifying rationalisation, regeneration, and housing opportunities from the 4000 property assets.

THE COMMERCIAL TEAM

The team continues to be fully deployed supporting Council priority projects including:

Children's Health Services

The 0-19 Children's Health Service successfully transferred into the Council on 1 October 2017.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Replacement Platform

The new corporate GIS tool, Location Centre, procured through the Government's G Cloud has been rolled out replacing a number of unsupported platforms. The project has migrated over 500 users onto Location Centre, including teams from Highways, Emergency Planning, Property, and Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue. As a result there has been a saving in operating and licensing costs.

Highways Alliance

Highways Services are progressing the work to replace the current Highways Alliance contract, which covers road design, repairs and signalling. The Commercial Team is supporting Highways with the design of the procurement procedure to help ensure that the procedure secures the maximum value for money for the Council.

Waste Services

Further work has been carried out by the Waste Service Group on their forward programme of procurement activity. The Commercial Team are supporting the strategic projects within this programme, including a trial of food waste collection and will provide a critical friend role through the Commissioning and Commercial Board.

Heritage Services

The Council is undertaking work to consider how it might best deliver an excellent and affordable Heritage offer. This work requires the Council to look at various different commercial models for the continued delivery of Lincolnshire's popular Heritage sites. The work is being led by Nicole Hilton who is the Commissioner for the service and is supported by the Commercial Team.

Wrangle Bank flood defences

The Team is supporting a multi-agency procurement involving the Environment Agency, the Witham Fourth Internal Drainage Board and the Council to further develop the flood defences on Wrangle Sea Bank. The procurement has been concluded successfully and a contractor is in place.

Procurement Compliance – Procurement Academy Training

There have been a number of high profile legal cases increasing procurement risk. To manage this an extensive training programme has been put together and made available across the Council.

Serco Contract Management

The overall performance of the contract as measured against the KPIs has continued to improve. October continued the overall performance trend, being the first month since contract start where none of the KPIs reported below Minimum Service Level (red status).

CSL Night Time Support

The Team has faced an increasing level of challenge in respect of the Council's approach to funding sleep in support in community supported living services and in response to this an enhanced night time on-call support rate has been introduced. This recognises that there will be circumstances where the sleep-in support commissioned by the Council will be considered to be working time for the purposes of payment of National Minimum Wage.

Community Supported Living Open Select list Re-Opening

Community Supported Living enables vulnerable adults develop skills to increase their independence in daily living and achieve their aspirations. Following the successful procurement and implementation of the 'Open Select List' during 2015, which resulted in 21 Providers being approved, the open select list was re-opened to new entrants in 2016 and 2017, resulting in an additional 12 providers being approved.

Pre-Paid Cards

The Council's Personalisation Agenda Project Group identified that utilising pre-paid cards to receive direct payments may make direct payments more attractive to more people. The Council currently pay out over £22m (minus Service User Contributions)

a year in direct payments and evidence from other local authorities has shown that an increased take up can deliver overall budget savings.

A procurement exercise has concluded with the new service implemented during June and July 2017. It is hoped this new initiative will allow for greater choice for service users as well as providing stronger protections and controls in ensuring personal budgets are managed well.

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COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 December 2017

Statement from: Councillor Mrs P A Bradwell, Deputy Leader and Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Healthy Minds Lincolnshire (Emotional Wellbeing Service)

Healthy Minds Lincolnshire is a new service to support the emotional wellbeing needs of children and young people in Lincolnshire. The service commenced on 1 October 2017 and is delivered by Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (LPFT) via a Partnership Agreement led by the Council, which runs until 30 September 2020 with the option to extend for up to a further two years.

It is a countywide service and is available to all Lincolnshire young people up to the age of 19 (or up to 25 if they are SEND or a care leaver), and their families. The service focuses on early intervention, promoting resilience and the prevention of emotional wellbeing concerns escalating to mental health issues.

Qualified practitioners will work with young people who are experiencing emotional wellbeing concerns and who do not meet the eligibility for other available services, thus impacting on their ability to thrive. Advice, guidance and signposting is also available to parents/carers and professionals supporting children with emotional wellbeing concerns.

Healthy Minds Lincolnshire also works closely with other services – particularly CAMHS, the new Children's Health Service 0-19, the online counselling service (KOOOTH) and relevant adult services – ensuring there are seamless pathways for Lincolnshire children and young people and they receive timely support from the best placed professional.

A new online Emotional Wellbeing/Behaviour Pathway has been developed to support public and professionals to access or refer to the most appropriate services more easily. Young people, parents/carers and professionals can go to www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/ewb to view self-help information and identify relevant national and local support services, ensuring that they access the right service at the right time.

Joint Diversionary Panels

In June 2017 the initial launch of the Lincolnshire Joint Diversionary Panel (JDP) commenced. The panels were established to directly address the number of children and young people within Lincolnshire entering the formal criminal justice system. The panel is a multi-agency collaboration and is supported by the Youth Offending Service, Lincolnshire Police and Early Help.

The panels provide a weekly forum to consider how best to support all young people engaging in criminal behaviour at the earliest opportunity but with an additional focus on looked after children. The panel objectives are also designed to avoid the longer term implications for children of acquiring a criminal conviction. The panel is also underpinned by a restorative approach to ensure that victims of crime are fully considered.

The early indicators and outcomes from the panel are extremely positive and are demonstrating excellent multi-agency working, swift information sharing and a significant usage of restorative outcomes to divert children away from the formal criminal system. To date, as a direct consequence of the panel process more than thirty young people have been diverted outside the formal criminal justice system who otherwise would have become first time entrants or attended court.

A number of the cases successfully diverted were looked after children and therefore these panels demonstrate a commitment in Lincolnshire, wherever possible, to avoid the criminalisation of children and offer timely and effective support to ensure better outcomes for their future.

Pupil Place Planning

We continue to successfully deliver new school places across the county. In April 2017 we secured a £23m Basic Need capital allocation for 2019/20 towards providing additional school places across the county. By September 2020 over £90m will have been invested into Lincolnshire schools since 2011 to ensure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school places to meet the needs of local communities. This will include the opening of the new Grantham Poplar Farm 420 place primary school for September 2018.

Creating enough school places ensures that parents and carers can secure a local school place for their children. Almost all parents now apply online for their child's school place when starting primary or secondary school for the first time. For these admissions, despite rising pupil numbers, 9 out of 10 parents still get their first choice school; this is in line with regional figures and better than the national average.

Special Schools Project

The Building Communities of Specialist Provision Strategy has been co-produced by Children's Services, all Special School Head Teachers and Lincolnshire Parent Carer Forum, who have worked in collaboration to create a vision of SEND education for pupils with additional needs.

The strategy will:

"Establish an integrated school system where children and young people get the right health, care and education, in the right place, at the right time, as close as possible to where they live."

The strategic vision of this integrated school system will provide the foundations for:

"Provision without boundaries: where children feel they belong, are respected, hopeful and optimistic about their future."

This strategy proposes to make significant changes to our existing specialist education provision, creating an integrated system where pupils attend their nearest school, confident their educational and health needs can be fully met. Where they have full access to a curriculum which is appropriate for their learning needs and are taught by teaching staff who are skilled in the learning profiles of all pupils with SEND.

Over the coming months, a public consultation will be carried out with children and young people, parents, carers and various other stakeholders.

ADULT CARE

Winter ready and DTOC

Each year officers work with Health colleagues to prepare a 'Winter Plan' to ensure people stay as well as possible and all services stand ready. This year the plan has been updated having learnt from previous years, incorporate new national requirements and includes such items as flu campaigns, cold weather planning, Health and care provider's maximising their resources and a robust communications strategy.

Additional Better Care Fund monies have been distributed to support a reduction in Non-elective admissions and Delayed Transfers of Care (or DTOCs) through a number of schemes including HART, operated by Age UK, which supports people to remain and return home, additional capacity building in homecare services, 7 day working for Adult Care staff in hospitals and supporting Urgent Care Streaming in Accident and Emergency.

Adult Care continues to minimise delayed discharges from all hospitals, including those in Community Hospitals and in-patient facilities for Older Adults with Mental Health needs. Delays attributed to adult social care are at 8%, which is much lower than the national figure of 36%. Adult Care remains in the top performing quartile within the comparator Local Authority group.

Workforce

Through the utilisation of Better Care Fund monies additional investment has been made in Area Teams across the Adult Care department. This investment will support the continued development and improvement in service delivery for local residents. Part of this additional resource will be directed towards improving our support to hospitals and the continued growth and development of Neighbourhood Teams with the initial focus on the six phase two sites. Partnership work continues with LINCA (the umbrella organisation for social care providers and many housing providers) to promote, develop and grow the health and care workforce in Lincolnshire aimed at improving recruitment and retention of care workers and, nursing staff in nursing homes.

Lincolnshire Adult Care has been instrumental in developing and hosting a recent conference in Lincoln for Occupational Therapy, with regional attendees from across

health and care. This event included key speakers from national organisations and was extremely well attended and received, raising the profile of therapy services both within Lincolnshire and across the East Midlands.

Better Care Fund

The Lincolnshire Better Care Fund for 2017/18 is £226m of which £54.817m was the national allocation. Lincolnshire's fund is one of the largest in the country and helps us to have some influence on policy development at national level including pooled budgets for Learning Disabilities, CAMHS and Community Equipment plus 'aligned' Mental Health funds from the County Council and the four CCGs.

In addition to the continuation of existing pooled funds, a number of additional funding streams have been allocated as part of the overall £226m total. These increases result from:

- Inflationary increases in CCG funding, and as a result in the CCG funding for the Protection of Adult Care Services.
- The addition of the 'Improved' Better Care Fund (iBCF) funding that was announced in the Chancellor's November 2015 budget totalling £2.105m in 2017/18.
- The announcement of 'iBCF supplementary' funding in the Chancellor's March 2017 budget. This provides an additional £15.265m in 2017/18.

The requirement to ensure that the funding has a positive impact on performance in the areas of Delayed Transfers of Care and Non-Elective Admissions continues to increase. This has been reflected in our thinking and thus in the two year BCF plan that we have agreed with NHS partners.

The resulting Narrative Plan and the related Planning Templates for the years 2017-2019 were submitted to NHS England on 11 September and on 30 October our plans were formally approved without conditions meaning that:

- Our plans have met all national conditions;
- That there is an agreed a spending plan for the IBCF grant
- That we have set out a vision and progress towards fuller integration of health and social care by 2020
- Our plan have been judged as a robust approach to managing risk to plan delivery, including adequate financial risk management arrangements, proportionate to the level of risk in the system.

Work now continues between the Council and the Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Groups to agree the overarching Framework Agreement. This agreement made under section 75 of National Health Services Act 2006 sets out the terms on which the Partners have agreed to collaborate and to establish a framework through which the Partners can secure the future position of health and social care services over the two years that the plan is in place.

Care Quality Commission

Since October 2016 we have seen an improvement in the number of services rated as Good by the Care Quality Commission. There are three services rated as Outstanding (an increase of two since October 2016), 226 rated as good (an increase of 29), 70 are rated as requires improvement (a reduction of 12) and two are rated as inadequate (a reduction of two). The Commercial Team is working closely with these two providers to improve the services as quickly as possible.

In total 76% of services have an overall rating of good and 92% of services are rated as good or outstanding under the category of Caring. Lincolnshire remains above average compared to the rest of the UK. The Commercial Team is focusing its efforts on working with those homes that require improvements. This includes working with providers, the Lincolnshire Care Association, health colleagues and the Care Quality Commission.

Nursing provision continues to be a high priority area with providers across the county reporting difficulties in recruiting and retaining nurses. These difficulties have led to a number of providers deregistering from nursing over the last 2-3 years. Since January 2017, the county has lost 169 nursing beds through homes closing or deregistering.

Both of the homes that are currently rated as inadequate by CQC are registered for nursing and, due to the restrictions placed on one of these providers, a further 80 nursing beds are currently unavailable.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Integrated Children's Commissioning Project

Commissioning of services for children with special educational needs and disability (SEND) has been identified as a priority area for development between the two main commissioners of services: South Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) (on behalf of all Lincolnshire CCGs) and Lincolnshire County Council. A project has been agreed which will establish a children's integrated commissioning team (ICCT) to undertake a programme of work focusing on the needs of children and young people with SEND, reviewing services and making recommendations to commission services differently.

Each organisation will retain their own commissioning responsibility, but share the resources needed to develop a comprehensive, consistent approach to understanding needs, agreeing priorities, designing, monitoring and managing the performance and quality of services. It is anticipated that this joint approach to commissioning will improve the services provided to these children and young people and their families.

WellFamily Early Intervention Pilot

A pilot to support families with high levels of need is planned for the Gainsborough area. The WellFamily model is based upon early intervention to prevent escalation of issues and crises from occurring, particularly with disadvantaged and socially

isolated families. The service provides a 'single door' for a wide range of support so that users with complex problems don't need to deal with a number of agencies. It tackles the social problems underpinning medical referrals, offering help at an early stage to prevent more serious problems developing. The service links clients' needs across GPs and other members of the primary care team, schools, social services and other voluntary organisations, joining up care. Key interventions include:

- advice and information regarding housing, debt, welfare benefits or employment support;
- counselling for emotional problems including anxiety, depression, bereavement and relationship difficulties;
- promotion of leisure, social and physical activities and volunteering opportunities;
- signposting and referral to other services; and
- carer and peer support.

Evaluation of the model from other areas of the country has demonstrated a reduction in demand on health and social care services and improved wellbeing of the families involved. Gainsborough has been chosen as the first pilot area based on the profile of need and service usage by families in that area. There is the possibility to extend to other areas of high need in partnership with CCGs over time. The model complements Lincolnshire's Early Help offer, neighbourhood teams, self-care and social prescribing initiatives, supporting the sustainability of support for families in need if the outcomes seen elsewhere are replicated here.

ADULT LEARNING AND SKILLS

There continues to be high demand for Adult Learning provision that increases the skills of people in our communities, giving them new career opportunities and allowing local businesses to recruit the talented employees they need to develop. In the 2017/18 academic year over 950 courses have been planned to work with 6,600 learners delivering 630 qualifications ranging from GCSE English and maths to Food Safety, helping learners to progress into work.

The Family Learning Service has recently undergone the Matrix Accreditation review and is delighted the provision continues to meet the requirements of this quality standard to assess and measure its advice and support services. Strengths that were highlighted during the review include robust Leadership and Management, increased links to employment, high quality learner resources and strong partnerships with schools and the National Careers Service. A learning board is in place, which Councillor David Brailsford is a member of, and the learning board is one of the main reasons why leadership and management was judged so highly.

Moving to wider skills and employment issues, my colleague Councillor Colin Davie and I will be meeting the chairman of the Greater Lincolnshire LEP skills board shortly to agree what LCC and the LEP can do collectively to help young people understand about the excellent careers that are available within the local economy. I recently chaired a meeting with Councillors Fido, Boles, and Maugham about how they might be able to support some of this initiative and I look forward to working with them on it.

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 DECEMBER 2017

Statement from: Councillor C J Davie, Executive Councillor for Economy and Place

Members will be aware that I led a trade delegation to Hunan Province, China, in early October. I was accompanied by specialists in advanced manufacturing and in agri-food technology. Our visit to China was very promising. We reinforced the connections that both universities in Lincoln have made with Chinese counterparts, and we expect that this will lead to joint international courses which will help to diversify both organisations' income bases. We also met investors who are serious about making financial investments in the Lincolnshire economy, and helped Lincolnshire businesses make direct connections with Chinese manufacturers who need the type of components that are made in our county. Several practical follow-up meetings are now taking place. I would like to thank the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for their grant which made the visit possible in the first place. Late October was Lincolnshire business week. A number of events were held which showcased the best of our local businesses.

The Lincolnshire Business Awards had more than a dozen categories, so I won't list all of the winners, but it is clear that we have a lot of strong and innovative businesses from across the whole county. Congratulations to all of the winners.

LCC and the Greater Lincolnshire LEP held an investment dinner in London in October as part of a national investor promotion event. The Dinner was sponsored by Lincolnshire business intermediaries who used it as a platform to meet important national investors who might want to invest in our county. We had 70 attendees at the event this year, which shows a strong level of interest in commercial and housing developments in the county. Several leads are now actively being followed up. We also expect that some attendees at the Dinner will also join the LEP's presence at the international MIPIM investor event in March 2018. It is important that we are well represented by businesses at events like these in order to try and secure further investment in the county.

The LEP held its annual 'Business Live' conference during Lincolnshire Business week. This year's event had around 300 attendees, and there was a particular focus on robotics and how they can be used to improve business productivity. Three important products were launched at Business Live too – the Marketing Lincolnshire promotional toolkit that we considered at our previous scrutiny committee meeting; the World of Work website which tells young people and their parents about the type of careers that are available in Lincolnshire; and Team Lincolnshire which is a membership scheme that will help us to promote the county much better by mobilising the voice of the private sector. LCC has provided substantial support to the LEP in creating these products and I hope that all members of the council will be able to help to promote them.

In early November we took messages to Westminster about the importance of investment in the county's utility infrastructure. Our work has shown that that we need to work closely with utility providers so that they actively support plans for growth in the county. That is something that we will prioritise in the future. Dr Caroline Johnson MP kindly hosted meetings for us with several of the county's MPs and with senior government officials when we were in Westminster. The

Government has recently announced the Modern Industrial Strategy and the economic development measures in the Chancellor's autumn budget statement all demonstrate that the importance of utility provision for economic growth is becoming well understood at all levels.

Looking ahead, December will see practical completion of the Peppermint Junction road improvement scheme in Holbeach. These two new roundabouts on the northwest edge of Holbeach will unlock the development of the Peppermint Park Food Enterprise Zone as well as land earmarked for the provision of 650 new dwellings. These improvements will also bring about immediate safety improvements and assist traffic flow on the A17 arterial route serving the county. This is a good example of how my portfolio, and that of my colleague Councillor Richard Davies, are complimentary and can jointly promote growth. Lincolnshire's Coastal Highway is a similar scheme and we are now working collaboratively across our portfolios to drive forward this priority project for the Council by assisting with demonstrating the economic benefits of that scheme.

Finally, in previous statements I have mentioned the work that we have done to prepare a strong case for hotel operators to invest in Lincolnshire. We are now actively pursuing several leads with hotel operators that we have generated through our proactive approach to marketing the area.

Lincolnshire continues to work hard in keeping its profile high. In June, in an online national poll of over 10k voters, Lincoln Castle was voted the UK's most favourite castle. Five months later saw Lincoln Cathedral voted the country's favourite in a Twitter poll called the Cathedral World Cup in which more than 27k voted. It says to me how passionately Lincolnshire people support their county.

2018 sees the 950th anniversary of the building of Lincoln Castle. I shall be working closely with Cllr Worth to promote this anniversary. Playing host to the Domesday Book at Lincoln Castle this year has shown us how to successfully manage large numbers of visitors. The other very important anniversary is the RAF's 100th which will see the opening of the International Bomber Command Centre and a number of other exhibitions; Lincolnshire has strong RAF connections from the very beginning and right up to the present day.

Lincolnshire has been successful in a number of submissions to the Discover England Fund. Well done to Visit Lincoln for being one of 12 historic cities which have secured a £1 million investment from the Fund for a new project to encourage more US visitors to explore regional England. The money will be spent on bringing history to life by telling stories via enhanced augmented reality and will feature itineraries that link the cities by rail, making it easy to plan and book a multi-destination trip. In a further successful submission, Lincolnshire will collaborate with 13 destinations to develop tourism products in the lead up to 2020, the 400th anniversary of the Mayflower's historic voyage to the New World.

As part of our drive to continue to expand the Lincolnshire Tourism economy, plans are being developed to further exploit the visitor potential of the Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park. A plan of improvements to be implemented over the short, medium and longer term has been developed. Amongst the initiatives in this programme are proposals to improve car parking in Anderby Creek and create a broader range of

visitor facilities at Huttoft Terrace. We hope to begin to unveil some of these improvements during 2018

The construction of the new North Sea Observatory at Chapel St Leonards started on site in early 2016. The scheme was initially delayed by the discovery of buried sea defences and Second World War bombs but is now nearing completion. The huge sea facing windows are about to be installed and the building should be completed by the end of February 2018. The building will open in April 2018 and contain a café, an artspace, a lookout for the Coastwatch organisation and a range of interpretation and information about the Coastal Country Park. The project has been funded by Lincolnshire County Council, Arts Council England and the Coastal Communities Fund.

Following a series of stakeholder consultations, including members and officers from the Council, the Environment Agency is expected to begin public consultation on future approaches to manage the coast from Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point in January 2018. This programme is led by the Environment Agency, and will put forward a number of possible options for coastal management to succeed the current Lincshore programme which concludes in March 2021. LCC will be working closely with the Agency to support and influence this initiative.

Work continues with Anglian Water to progress the Water Resources East Initiative, which is exploring a number of potential locations for large scale infrastructure to secure the public water supply into the future. Implementation of this initiative will also provide significant opportunities for additional benefits in terms of waterways networks, flood risk management, water supply security for communities and businesses, and capacity to accommodate the necessary levels of economic and housing growth. A decision on the location of the infrastructure is expected imminently, and officers have been working closely with Anglian Water to develop proposals for this initiative in Lincolnshire.

A review of the current Carbon Management Plan shows that the authority is on target to meet its carbon emission commitment as the plan nears completion. Work is now commencing on developing a third carbon management plan for the authority.

In April 2013 Lincolnshire County Council adopted its second Carbon Management Plan with a target to reduce emissions by 22% from its 2011/12 baseline of 83,006 tonnes of CO₂. This equates to savings of 18,261 tonnes of CO₂ and £2 million annually.

We continue to work with our partners to reduce local flood risk to the residents of Lincolnshire in a cost-effective way. As an example of the innovative way we work to achieve this, in what is believed to be a national first, Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority has recently taken delivery of two mobile pumps for deployment by Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue to assist in the emergency response to flooding and increase the resilience of communities.

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COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 DECEMBER 2017

Statement from: Councillor R G Davies, Executive Councillor for Highways, Transport and IT

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT

Lincoln Eastern Bypass

This is the County Council's largest Highway scheme with a budget of £99.6m with a DfT grant of £49.95m. The main contract of £53m was awarded to Carillion and a soft start in January 2017, with a three year contract period with completion in December 2019. The main work on site is currently focussed on providing the foundations for the Market Rasen Rail Bridge. The main site compound at Washingborough Road will become operational in November. The contract is currently on programme for completion in December 2019.

A separate £15m contract was awarded to BAM Nuttall by Network Rail, on behalf of LCC, to de-risk the main contract, by creating a hole under the railway on the Spalding line near Washingborough Road. The 600 tonne weathering steel bridge was successfully slid into position within the 72 hour October track possession. Work is currently underway to install the piles to retain the railway embankment and that will allow the earthworks to be reduced down to the final road level ready to handover to the LCC main contractor Carillion. Work is currently in front of programme and it is anticipated the site will be handed over LCC by the start of March.

Separate to the main contract a separate contract was awarded to Network Archaeology and work is currently concentrated on North of Greetwell Road. This is now emerging as a significant risk to the scheme budget and the projected completion date is now January 2018 with projected costs of £7.857m. This has the potential to affect the main contract programme with consequential delay costs. The original budget estimate for the archaeology was £1.9m with completion in August 2017.

Lincoln High Street

Disappointing progress by the contractor meant that the works were not completed within the contract period. All outstanding works were left in a safe condition for pedestrians for the Christmas Market, with no fencing in place. Works since the Market have all been carried out at night, with the site left clear of fencing again during the day.

Network Rail's work to their footbridge over the High Street level crossing was completed in time for re-opening on 1 December as planned.

Rail Issues

Working with East Midlands Trains, much improved Sunday rail services were launched on 21 May 2017 on both the Lincoln – Nottingham and Grantham – Nottingham routes. On both lines, trains now generally begin running mid-morning, rather than the afternoon as previously which has opened up opportunities for day trips on Sundays in both directions. A vastly improved Sunday service is also due to start on the Lincoln - Sheffield line on 10 December 2017. This is a requirement of the Northern Rail franchise and increases the number of services from 8 to 27 (in both directions).

The much delayed DfT consultation on the re-letting of the East Midlands Rail Franchise finally began on 20 July 17, with a deadline for responses of 11 October 2017. The authority has submitted a response pressing for a wide range of improvements to rail services across the county, together with more and better rolling stock, and improvements to facilities at stations. DfT also held a consultation event in Lincoln, which was well attended. As a result of the delays, the new franchise will not now start until August 2019.

Peppermint Junction, Holbeach

This is a £5.4m road improvement scheme eliminating a T junction and improves capacity and improves safety by introducing two roundabouts and provides access into an employment zone (Food Enterprise Zone) and housing land both sides, funded by a single local growth fund (SLGF) grant and forward funding by Lincolnshire County Council. A contract was awarded to Eurovia and works begun with a projected completion date of February 2017.

Grantham Southern Relief Road

This scheme is a 3.5km road with a five span viaduct carrying the road over the East Coast Mainline railway and has a current budget of £81.5m and consists of three phases. The works will be funded from SLGF grant from the LEP, HCA grant and developer contributions with LCC forward funding the developer contributions.

The King 31 Phase 1 from the B1174 running towards the A1 is already complete.

The completed design for King 31 Phase 2 is based on the consented planning application for Warehousing has been submitted to Highways England for approval and final sign off is still awaited. A planning application for a Designer Outlet Village (DOV) was submitted to SKDC on behalf of Buckminster Estates on 27 June 2017. The owners of Downtown have also expressed their intention of submitting an alternative DOV planning application for their current site. LCC have engaged Counsel for advice in relation to the promotion of the Orders (SRO and CPO). The advice is to proceed with the Orders for the whole scheme including the Line Orders for the Trunk Road and significant progress has been made with Highways England and the Section 6 agreement. The Heads of Terms with the landowner for the transfer of land have now been signed for the King 31 site and a similar agreement is being pursued for the SQLR. Agreement to secure third party land on King 31 is in progress.

A contract has been awarded for the archaeology to the west side of the A1 with the intention of mitigating the impact on the main works. Work is programmed to start in early December 2017 and last for 12 weeks

The design for Phase 3 the Southern Quadrant Link Road is almost complete and negotiations are ongoing with Network Rail in relation to their Shared Value policy. Significant service diversions have already been carried out with Anglian Water and Western Power Distribution. Negotiations are currently underway with all landowners to acquire the land by agreement.

A bid has been submitted to HCA for a forward funding Housing Infrastructure Grant.

Spalding Western Relief Road

There are five phases to this western relief road with a scheme cost over £100m, starting from the south working north.

Section 1 (Southern Connection) – LCC and the developer have reached a financial agreement for funding Section 1. Legal Services Lincolnshire have been commissioned to draft an addendum to the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the agreed proportionate costs. Following the EIP adoption, LCC will submit a planning application for the road only with an aspired commencement date of Autumn 2021.

Section 2 – This section of the SWRR is having options developed as part of the SWRR delivery strategy. Section 2 will be developed in tandem with Section 1 to allow a full connection between the B1172 and the A151 Bourne Road. It is important to stress that the two sections will be developed independently with an aspiration to have both scheme constructed sequentially.

Sections 3 and 4 – These sections of the SWRR are having options developed as part of the SWRR delivery strategy.

Section 5 (Northern Connection) – SHDC in collaboration with LCC have submitted a bid to HCA through the Housing Infrastructure Fund Marginal Viability option for approximately £12m. If successful this will result in unlocking the opportunity to progress the project with a similar timescale as Section 1, only if the local plan is adopted and planning is granted.

Lincoln Southern Bypass/ North Hykeham Relief Road

An Outline Business Case is currently being prepared, funded by the Advance Design Block, to continue to progress this major scheme in preparation for any funding opportunity for delivery. The aim is to submit a bid for DfT Majors funding in June 2018. This road will be a key link in the Lincolnshire Coastal Highway from the A1 through to Skegness. A bid has been submitted to DCLG for a Housing Infrastructure Grant and also a £1.7m Growth and Housing Fund bid to Highways England for the A46 roundabout at Pennell's

Lincolnshire Coastal Highway

Lincolnshire County Council is to investigate potential improvements to the road corridor across the county from the A1 to the North Sea coast at Skegness, known as the 'Lincolnshire Coastal Highway'. This will look at the options for intervention along the route. In identifying improvements to the Highway, consideration will need to be given to being future-ready, building in capacity to support growth, investigating options across a range of modes and building in resilience and lower longer term costs for management of infrastructure. This work will be funded from the Advance Design Block. In addition LCC is currently investigating options to improve the flows around the A46 Lincoln Western By Pass (LWB) from Riseholme Road Roundabout to Nettleham Roundabout with a successful grant from SGLF awarded by the LEP.

National Productivity Investment Fund

LCC have secured a grant of £5.4m from DfT, expended in 2017/18 based upon a number of named schemes. LCC have withdrawn the A17 Gedney scheme after a presentation to HT&T Scrutiny and a local consultation event. Progress on the remaining schemes is as follows;

- Wolsey Way/Wragby Road Improvement in Lincoln to improve flows through two traffic signalised junctions – tenders were returned 13 November 2017
- A17 Sleaford Embankment Maintenance defect rectification – contract awarded, start date still to be agreed.
- The remaining 2017/18 budget will be spent on the A16 Louth Bypass resurfacing scheme, a thin surfacing replacement package and a re-tread package programme to improve roads within the County

The Department for Transport has announced that LCC have been successful with the NPIF bid for A46 Welton roundabout road improvement at an estimated cost £4.6m with a £2m grant for expenditure by 2019/2020. A Planning application was submitted in September after information events held with Welton and Dunholme Parish Councils, a decision is expected in January 2018. Work is progressing on land acquisition in parallel with the orders process.

DfT Challenge Fund

LCC are preparing for a bid through the Challenge Fund to the DfT for a £10m Langrick Bridge replacement scheme as identified in the County Council Asset Management Strategy. A series of options are under consideration prior to a consultation on the favoured options subject to the outcome of a successful bid.

Single Local Growth Fund 3 Schemes

In March 2017 two schemes were identified as successful in attracting SLGF grant;

- A17/A16 Sutterton Roundabout – now completed and funding approved by GLEP. Awaiting drawdown of funds from GLEP
- A46 /A15 Nettleham and A46/A158 Riseholme Road Roundabouts on Lincoln Relief Road – Scheme progressing on increased roundabouts with increased approach and departure lanes on all legs.

Roadside Verges

The tender to develop a bespoke machine to harvest grass from roadside verges has been awarded to a Lincolnshire engineering firm. Scotts Precision Manufacturers will develop a machine in partnership with the County Council and local anaerobic digester operators. The project has been funded by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP and private sector funding. The machine will be ready for testing in the Spring.

Street Lighting Transformation

We are continuing with the conversion of heritage style lanterns to LED. John Adams Way in Boston is also outstanding.

There continues to be no approach from the police expressing any concerns about the impact of the project on crime or road safety. The first open meeting of the Scrutiny Review Panel into the impact of the implementation of part night lighting has taken place. Initial evidence from LRSP and Safer Communities was received, both stating that any data since completion of the project may not be statistically relevant.

The process for public engagement for the Scrutiny Review was agreed, with County News and other publicity to point to a web address and the CSC for a short survey for completion.

Highways 2020

Work is ongoing to review the options available for commissioning the majority of our highway services, which are currently undertaken through the Lincolnshire Highways Alliance. A period of soft market testing with the majority of suppliers has been undertaken to understand what is attractive to the market in the current climate. After a period of consolidation in the market, suppliers are becoming selective about the opportunities they tender for and prices which authorities pay are affected accordingly.

Visits to a number of other authorities by Members and Officers have taken place to look at alternative delivery models; these have been combined with a number of options appraisal exercises, to produce a recommendation report from the Member and Officer Project Board which will be presented to the Executive in December.

Procurement is due to start in June next year to allow sufficient time for a 6 month potential mobilisation period before the next contracts start 1st April 2020.

Alliance Performance

The Lincolnshire Highways Alliance is now in its 8th year of operation. At the conclusion of year 7 each of the Alliance contracts was awarded a final extension to 31 March 2020, which means that the contract has been issued to year 10 of a possible 10. These extensions are based on performance which is measured through a series of agreed indicators. It is unusual for an Alliance contract such as this to last its full possible term, so this in itself should be seen as an achievement for Lincolnshire.

The Alliance partners managed to achieve their targets for Quarter 1 of year 8. The results per contract area were:

- Alliance Key Performance Indicators (LCC/Kier/WSP/Dynniq) – 100.0%
- Highways Works Term Contract Performance Indicators (Kier) – 88.5%
- Traffic Signals Term Contract Performance Indicators (Dynniq) – 95.0%
- Professional Services Contract Performance Indicators (WSP) – 85.6%
- Client Performance Indicators (LCC) – 75.0%

The performance achieved in Quarter 1 suggests that the Alliance Indicators are at a challenging and appropriate level. Performance data is currently being collated for Quarter 2 of Year 8 but it can be seen from the results of Quarter 1 that generally most areas are set to remain at, or build upon, the high standard set in Year 7, following the ongoing improvement that has been demonstrated over the life of the Alliance. A series of new indicators are being trialled alongside the current set of indicators to target and challenge each partner so that the Alliance continues to evolve.

Winter Maintenance

The County Council currently has 25,000 tonnes of salt within our 8 highways depots and a further 10,500 tonnes available on quayside at Immingham Docks. We have 43 gritting routes in Lincolnshire covering all aspects of the variable geography of the County, from highly traffic urban areas such as Lincoln, Boston and Grantham, to the rural flat fen lands and the hilly Wolds area. These present the Authority with a wide range of winter weather challenges which we monitor through strategically placed weather stations. We are now entering a period of more marginal nights which will be monitored closely. It is expected that by early December we will be entering a period of colder weather which may lead to more gritting runs.

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership (LRSP)

Casualties: There have been 46 fatal casualties in Lincolnshire in 2017 compared to 56 for the same period in 2016 (as of 23 November).

KSI casualties have increased and slight collisions have decreased.

Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership Rolling Performance Dashboard - 2017YTD

2016 KSI Target 407	1st Aug 2016 to 31st Jul 17	1st Aug 2015 to 31st Jul 16	% Change on Previous Year	MALE FEMALE	West Lindsey DC	East Lindsey	Lincoln City	North Kesteven DC	South Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	Boston BC	District Distribution	URBAN RURAL
KSI Casualties	505	376	34.3%		96 19.0%	134 26.5%	45 8.9%	57 11.3%	64 12.7%	69 13.7%	40 7.9%		
Car & Taxi KSI Casualties	276	187	47.6%		54 19.6%	74 26.8%	17 6.2%	33 12.0%	36 13.0%	46 16.7%	16 5.8%		
TWMV KSI Casualties	62	74	-16.2%		14 22.6%	22 35.5%	3 4.8%	10 16.1%	5 8.1%	4 6.5%	4 6.5%		
Low Powered TWMV (upto 125cc) KSI Casualties	15	30	-50.0%		0 0.0%	5 33.3%	1 6.7%	3 20.0%	3 20.0%	2 13.3%	1 6.7%		
High Powered TWMV (over 125cc) KSI Casualties	47	44	6.8%		14 29.8%	17 36.2%	2 4.3%	7 14.9%	2 4.3%	2 4.3%	3 6.4%		
Pedestrians KSI Casualties	66	49	34.7%		7 10.6%	12 18.2%	14 21.2%	4 6.1%	10 15.2%	9 13.6%	10 15.2%		
Pedal Cyclist KSI Casualties	44	34	29.4%		9 20.5%	9 20.5%	8 18.2%	4 9.1%	5 11.4%	4 9.1%	5 11.4%		
Child (0-15) KSI Casualties	28	21	33.3%		3 10.7%	8 28.6%	4 14.3%	2 7.1%	6 21.4%	2 7.1%	3 10.7%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 17-24 year old Driver	112	83	34.9%		21 18.8%	28 25.0%	12 10.7%	14 12.5%	15 13.4%	13 11.6%	9 8.0%		
KSI Collisions Involving a 60+ year old Driver	130	96	35.4%		25 19.2%	34 26.2%	10 7.7%	17 13.1%	14 10.8%	16 12.3%	14 10.8%		
Slight Casualties	2162	2430	-11.0%		340 15.7%	464 21.5%	271 12.5%	292 13.5%	353 16.3%	258 11.9%	184 8.5%		

General Update: A joint Lincolnshire County Council and Lincolnshire Police review of the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership was undertaken in 2015/2016. The first stage of implementing the review recommendations was completed in 2016 with a LRSP Management Restructure. Formal consultation on the final stage of the proposed organisational changes has now closed and the implementation document was issued 15 November 2017.

Lincolnshire hosted a Road Safety Summit at Belton Woods Hotel on the 3 November 2017. The aim of the event was to visibly demonstrate that there is a continued commitment to tackle issues of road safety in an energetic and innovative way throughout Lincolnshire. The event brought together practitioners and partners to consider best practice from around the UK, assess the particular problems we face in this county, and focus on the way forward.

In response to public requests, LRSP has been working with Lincolnshire Police to develop its Community Speed Watch (CSW) scheme to incorporate speed enforcement monitoring by local volunteers. The scheme was announced on 3 November 2017 at the Lincolnshire Road Safety summit. Communities will be able to register their interest in January 2018.

Enforcement: Following the upgrade of 15 fixed speed camera locations to digital technology, a program to update a further 13 sites is underway. Part of the upgrade program considers the feasibility of replacing fixed spot speed roadside installations with an average speed camera solution on the A17.

Mobile speed camera enforcement vehicles have assisted the police with the Rural Community Safety program and in particular Operation Galileo. The vehicles have been strategically placed at pre-planned enforcement locations to gather intelligence, assist with prosecutions if needed and provide a visible deterrent.

LRSP and Lincolnshire Police are currently exploring the feasibility of processing driver dash-cam footage offences using Operation Snap from GoSafe Wales.

Training: The following completed training courses in Lincolnshire to the end of August 2017:

	Up to end August 2017	Up to end August 2016	Difference
Speed Awareness	9724	9825	-101
Driver Alertness	219	178	+41
What's Driving Us	222	475	-253
Driving Change	4 1	7	-6
Ride	6	15	-9
Taxi Driver	47	32	+15
Pass Plus	29	23	-6
Mileage for Life	90	7	+83

Education: LRSP will launch 2fast2soon Corporate in 2018 with the aim of addressing and improving road related behaviour in those who drive for work.

LRSP has developed a targeted promotion aimed at highlighting issues associate with drink/drank driving in conjunction with LCC's Substance Misuse coordinator. The messages will be promoted in the run up to and during the Christmas period.

A review of our Young Passenger Awareness (YPA) Programme is now complete and the revised programme will be delivered through school requests. The tailored

education to vulnerable young people embeds skills required for hazard perception along with techniques to avoid undesirable road related circumstances and aims to reduce the likelihood of young people being involved in road traffic collisions as passengers.

Engineering: Over 25 Road Safety Audits at various stages (Preliminary Design/Final Design/Works Completed) have been carried out by the AIP team in the 5 month period 1 April 2017 – 31 August 2017

3 Department for Transport Safer Roads Fund bids have been submitted. This includes working with the adjacent authorities of North Lincolnshire & North East Lincolnshire Councils. The bids totalling £4,615,000 are seeking to reduce collisions on some of our high risk roads (A18/A631/A1084).

Total Transport Initiative – Integration with Health

The previous update outlined the fact that there was momentum building through re-engagement with Health to explore a re-designed transport network, creating a more efficient and integrated approach to the county's statutory passenger transport network and service delivery.

An outline proposal had been drafted for a 12 month project to look at a new re-designed network and an implementation plan – this joint project with the CCGs and service providers could ultimately see transport services organised and/or delivered using a Total Transport approach and would enable efficiencies to be quantified. The CCGS have indicated support for the proposal and Transport Services Group (TSG) has commenced work on data capture and engagement with various parties in relation to non-emergency health transport. Initially this work will determine the extent of demand for transport and current delivery mechanisms and, ultimately, inform future modelling options.

A group of representatives from LCC, the CCGs, Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) Team, and Thames Ambulance Service Ltd (TASL) has been established to take the project forward. Members may be aware from recent media coverage, that the current Non-Emergency Transport Contract Provider (TASL) has however been facing some teething problems since contract commencement in July 2018. Whilst addressing these problems is not an LCC function TSG are trying to stay apprised of any developments in this area and will report accordingly.

BROADBAND

Current Status

We are now into Phase 2 of the broadband programme. The original Phase 2 was to upgrade an additional 7K premises, but due to underspend from Phase 1 and money returned by BT via a contractual clawback mechanism, we are now upgrading an additional 22K premises and this number is set to increase significantly.

The original Phase 2 was due to end in September 2017, but this has now been extended to December 2019 to allow us to increase the upgraded premises count and to reach a target of 97% Superfast broadband coverage, well above the original 90% relevant to Phase 1.

The original Phase 2 deployment of 7K premises was made up of 43% Fibre To The Premises in areas deemed Rural or Very Rural. The additional premises added to the expanded Phase 2 will comprise of 66% FFTP in Rural/Very Rural areas.

West Lindsey District is now back in the Lincolnshire Broadband Programme as a result of LCC finally persuading BDUK (Broadband Delivery UK) to lift the embargo on West Lindsey. As a result, we are asking BT to plan a further 3.2K premises in the District for upgrade to fibre based broadband. We expect to see the results of this exercise early in the New Year and will begin the deployment process as soon as this is agreed.

Customer take up sits at 47% at the time of writing and this is increasing by circa 1.5% Quarter on Quarter. This is well in excess of what we originally projected. This level of take up clearly demonstrates the need for the programme and has resulted in an estimated clawback of over £10M from BT. You will recall we have already received £4.65M of this money and BDUK and BT are discussing how they might release a further lump sum, but this will be subject to State Aid approval.

Going forward, we are well aware that even with the large scale deployment by the programme, we still have a significant number (circa 10.5K) premises not yet in the programme and we are examining how we might get to as many of these as possible, but we do expect this to be via alternative solutions.

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 DECEMBER 2017

Statement from: Councillor E J Poll, Executive Councillor for Commercial and Environmental Management

STRATEGIC WASTE CONSIDERATIONS

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)

Work is well underway on the preparation of a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. Along with our District Council partners, we have agreed to undertake a food waste trial in selected locations within South Kesteven District Council, to cover urban, rural and semi-rural areas with an expected start in April 2018. This trial will be undertaken on behalf of the Partnership on the basis that if successful, this service can be extended as a countywide food waste service.

A key part of this trial will be effective communications and feedback from the residents undertaking the trial and to regularly inform the Partnership about how the trial is progressing. This communications plan needs to ensure that the residents are fully informed about the reasons and methods in plenty of time before the start of the trial.

Coastal Management

From January 2018 the Environment Agency is expected to begin public consultation on replacement of the Lincshire scheme. This will put forward a number of options for coastal management post 2021.

English Coastal Path

As part of the coastal path we are working with partners to create a walkway at Chapel St Leonards improving accessibility not only for the path itself but generally to the promenade and the North Sea Observatory. It is expected that this section of the route will be opened for Easter 2018.

Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park

We continue to develop the LCCP concept including diversions and creation of public rights of way, which will create a greater level of accessibility and opportunity for circular walks. Officers have also begun engagement with Natural England on the opportunity to designate the section of the coastline from the northern county boundary to Gibraltar Point as a 'Heritage Coastline'.

Flood Risk & Water Management

We continue to work with our partners to reduce local flood risk to the residents of Lincolnshire in a cost-effective way. As an example of the innovative way we work to

achieve this, in what is believed to be a national 'first' Lincolnshire Lead Local Flood Authority has recently taken delivery of two mobile pumps for deployment by Lincolnshire Fire & Rescue to assist in the emergency response to flooding and increase the resilience of communities.

Minerals and Waste Local Plan

The examination of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Allocation Document has been successful; the Plan was found to be sound and legally compliant and is before the Council today for approval.

Enforcement and monitoring officers have been checking sites to ensure compliance with planning conditions and reports of unauthorised developments are investigated and resolved. One successful enforcement action has been the clearance of waste from a large industrial building at Addlethorpe which had been the subject of unauthorised waste storage for some time. By taking a proportional but robust approach to this matter we ensured that the building was cleared of all waste before court proceedings were necessary.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

To support the growth set out in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, the three relevant Districts (with support from LCC) have prepared draft CIL charging schedules. These have been progressed in parallel and evidence prepared jointly. A public examination of each schedule was necessary and took place in early 2017. NKDC adopted its CIL at Full Council on 13 July 2017. CIL was approved at WLDC Full Council on 13 November for likely implementation in January. City of Lincoln Council decision due 5 December 2017.

South East Lincolnshire Local Plan

The examination in public of the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan began on 23 June 2017. LCC officers have worked closely with SE Lincolnshire to support the development of the plan, especially in the areas of infrastructure, viability and demographics. LCC officers attended the infrastructure session on 8 November 2017 and made strong contributions in defence of the Spalding Western Relief Road and Boston Distributor Road.

East Lindsey Local Plan

The examination in public of the East Lindsey Local Plan has identified an incorrect calculation (which is too low) of EL's housing requirement resulting in the need for further analysis by EL officers and the inspector. This may be capable of resolution by a major modification to the plan. A list of Main Modifications will be published shortly by ELDC to which LCC officers will respond.

COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 DECEMBER 2017

**Statement from: Councillor Mrs S Woolley, Executive Councillor for
NHS Liaison and Community Engagement**

NHS LIAISON / LINCOLNSHIRE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

At the last Council meeting I reported how the latest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) was now live on the Lincolnshire Research Observatory website to view. I wanted to return to this subject to detail how we ensure the JSNA is kept live and responsive to changing need within Lincolnshire. An annual review programme has been developed to ensure existing topics are refreshed. Work is also ongoing to explore new topic areas, particularly those identified by partners during the review of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Of this latter work, I particularly want to make reference to work currently underway between Public Health and researchers at the University of Lincoln into neurological conditions. A full Health Needs Assessment (HNA) is now being undertaken, led by the local university, to try and better quantify local need and services. This is due to be completed early in the New Year when, it is hoped, the contents will inform both a new JSNA topic and better inform debate into these important causes of long term disability for local people.

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

I have previously reported to Council the work that has been undertaken over 2017 to inform the development of the new JHWS for Lincolnshire. A range of engagement opportunities occurred over the summer to gather the views of key stakeholders, partners and the public on what the health and wellbeing priorities are in Lincolnshire based on the evidence provided in the JSNA.

The findings from all the phases of engagement were collected for consideration by the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) at its meeting on 26 September 2017. The Board agreed to undertake further work on the following emerging priorities identified through the engagement:

- Mental Health – both Adults & Children and Young People
- Housing
- Carers
- Physical Activity
- Dementia
- Obesity

The further work is based on the need for the JHWS to emphasise prevention and early intervention so that there is collective action across a range of organisations working in partnership to deliver the strategy. There is also a requirement for the strategy to focus on tackling inequalities and equitable provision of services that support and promote health and wellbeing. The Strategy will be drafted during early 2018 for approval by the Health and Wellbeing Board next spring.

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment

Completion of a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) is a statutory duty for the Lincolnshire Health and Wellbeing Board every three years. Information contained within the PNA will be used to plan pharmaceutical services in the county to best meet local health needs. I previously reported on the work currently underway to produce Lincolnshire's next PNA to be published in March 2018. I am pleased to say work continues apace and will include public consultation on the draft for 63 days between early December and February to allow as wide as possible an audience to view, comment and respond to this important document on the provision of community pharmacies throughout the county.

Pharmacies play an important and increasing role in helping people to take better care of themselves and a clear local view of what sorts of pharmacy based services are important to support the NHS in commissioning the right things for our citizens.

Housing, Health and Care Delivery Group

The Housing, Health and Care Delivery Group (HHCDG) has been established as a sub group of the Health and Wellbeing Board under the chairmanship of my colleague Cllr Wendy Bowkett. Meetings were held on 5 September and 21 November. The Board is made up of representatives from all District Councils, NHS organisations, the housing sector and the County Council.

The importance of housing has never been so critical both locally and nationally. It is a high profile subject in central government which is leading to opportunities to look at solutions for the housing problems faced by Lincolnshire residents.

Relationships continue to develop between the seven District Councils and colleagues have welcomed the formation of this strategic group to facilitate partnership working and develop a collective approach to housing to support Lincolnshire's integration agenda. The inclusion of Disability Facility Grant (DFG) funding within the Better Care Fund (BCF), and in particular the increase in such funding, has created the opportunity to make stronger connections between multiple sources of funding to secure improved housing options that address housing, social care and health needs.

Better Care Fund (BCF)

The Lincolnshire 2017/18 BCF pooled budget is £226m and remains one of the largest pooled budgets in the country. The expansion of funding reflects:

- Improved BCF (iBCF) funding coming directly to the County Council in 2017/18 of £17.3m, rising to an additional £30m in 2019/20.
- Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) funding of £5.3m in 2017/18, increasing to £5.7m next year. This funding has, as required within the regulations, been transferred to the District Councils

The key performance areas continue to be Delayed Transfer of Care (DTOC), Non-Elective Admissions, Reablement and Residential Admissions, though there is an ever increasing focus on reducing the rate of DTOC. For the first time, the required improvements to DTOC performance have been allocated out (by NHSE) with a

specific County Council performance and separate targets for each of the four CCGs. My colleague, Councillor Bradwell, refers to this in more detail in her statement. The Health and Wellbeing Board receives an update concerning the BCF at each of its formal meetings which includes performance against agreed targets.

Thames Ambulance Service Ltd (TASL)

Following a tendering exercise by the Lincolnshire CCGs, Thames Ambulance Services Ltd (TASL) commenced the Non-Emergency Patient Transport Service (NEPTS) for Lincolnshire on 1 July 2017. TASL are now also the NEPTS provider in other areas including Hull, South Yorkshire, North & North East Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Leicestershire.

Members may be aware from media coverage that TASL have had a range of operational issues since commencement of the Lincolnshire contract and similar issues have also been reported in other areas. As a result there have been a number of local and regional discussions between the Contractor (TASL) and relevant health bodies to address the issues reported. TASL are developing action plans to address performance and it is hoped that this will bring about timely operational improvement.

Grantham A&E

Members will recall a high level of continued interest in the future of Grantham A&E and indeed, of the Grantham Hospital generally. It is my understanding that ULHT have had some success in recruiting a number of Doctors to their service and that this might well bear upon how the configuration of A&E services at Grantham might operate. I also understand that there is likely to be a wider consultation concerning NHS services at some point in the New Year. This has been long awaited and a matter that this Council has been pushing the NHS in Lincolnshire to proceed with as soon as practicable.

Glenfield Congenital Heart Centre

I welcome the goods news with regard to Glenfield Congenital Heart Centre in that NHS England have taken the decision to continue the service, albeit with conditions in regards to certain standards being met

Lincoln Walk-in Centre

NHS Lincolnshire West CCG's Governing Body met on 29 November and reviewed the Walk-in Centre report which provided details and evidence of the progress in implementing plans to enhance primary care services and its public awareness campaign regarding alternative provisions to the Walk-in Centre. Taking everything into consideration the Governing Body were assured of the progress of the alternative plans and the decision was taken to support the continued implementation of the transitional plan to enable the Walk-in Centre service to close at the end of the winter period.

Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP)

I have no significant updates to report on the STP since my last statement to Council.

Possible Flu Epidemic and Importance of Encouraging Flu Jabs

Even though the weather has turned colder and we have heard a lot about the need for some vulnerable people and key public sector workers to have this year's flu vaccination, the flu season is not yet officially upon us. Flu season is generally 'started' each year when the Chief Medical Officer notes that influenza is circulating in communities, and announces that the NHS can start the prescribing of antiviral medicines to people affected to help shorten the duration and seriousness of their illness.

Australia (and all southern hemisphere countries) has its flu season before us and based on the experience of Australians in their Winter of 2017, it is probably worth noting that the flu season in the UK this year is predicted to be worse than recent years. This is predicted by the circulation of some virus types which people have not been very exposed to in the past, and therefore have less immunity to, and relatively low uptake of flu vaccinations.

It continues to be important, and timely, for people at risk to get a flu vaccination whilst they remain on offer to avoid this debilitating and potentially fatal avoidable infection.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

'Join the Dots'

'Join the Dots' was a community networking and funding event held last year in Boston. Due to its success and the positive feedback received, a further round of Join the Dots events has been arranged for 2017/18 with the first event successfully being held in Lincoln in November. Over 50 people attended representing a range of community groups, charities, local authorities and town & parish councils. Speakers from the Big Lottery, Lincoln's Deputy Mayor and the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire and the Community Engagement Team presented on four key themes - collaboration, project delivery, funding and networking. A further six events will be held across the remaining districts over the next 18 months – two in spring, two in the summer and two in the winter of 2018/19, culminating in a county-wide celebration at the end of the Community Collaboration project in 2020.

Outcomes achieved so far include the facilitation of direct linkages between numerous community groups, Big Lottery and other funders, collaborative networks created for the purpose of delivering local projects, funding advice and guidance directly given to all attendees and collection of information about the needs of the groups in attendance.

Armed Forces Covenant Re-signing Ceremony

The purpose of the Lincolnshire Armed Forces Covenant is to encourage support for members of the Armed Forces Community (*Armed Forces Community refers to*

serving members of the Forces, Veterans [those who have served one day or more] and Reservists) who work and reside in Lincolnshire as well as to recognise and remember the sacrifices made by those serving members of the Armed Forces and Veterans. To enable the Lincolnshire Armed Forces Partnership to meet the purpose of the Covenant, the above activity will help in understanding where our Community is, particularly those no longer serving.

It is the Lincolnshire Armed Forces Covenant Partnership's desire to continue to build upon the good work already achieved between all partners and, to this end, they agreed to re-sign a revised Lincolnshire Covenant.

On 20 September a Lincolnshire Armed Forces Covenant Re-signing Ceremony was held at RAF College Cranwell; a positive indication of the continued commitment of the Lincolnshire civilian community to support its local Armed Forces community. Lincolnshire Armed Forces Covenant Partnership Board members, Covenant Champions and Lead Officers from a wide variety of organisations were in attendance at the ceremony and were able to sign the Lincolnshire Covenant.

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COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 DECEMBER 2017

Statement from: Councillor C N Worth, Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services

CULTURE

Library Service

We are now in Year 2 of the 5 year contract, with the option to extend for an additional 5 years up to 2025.

The service continues to achieve high satisfaction rates and in the Annual User Survey conducted over 10 core libraries between 19 July and 16 August, they achieved an overall satisfaction rate of 100%.

The modernisation and updates to the appearance and zoning of the libraries has enhanced the service offer and GLL continue to strive to improve the user experience through innovation and creativity in the libraries.

Through the summer period from July to September, community use of libraries increased by 879 hours, when compared to this time last year.

To build a community connection and promote the use of core libraries by local communities, a wide range of cultural and learning activities are held throughout the year. Library staff responded creatively to local interests and provide a range of activities which ensure that the library becomes the centre of the local community. In Quarter 2 a total of 1,268 activities were organised and delivered and an additional 533 activities were offered in core libraries in partnership with groups and individuals from the local community (*Story/Rhyme Time; Adult Activity; Children/Family Activity; Class/Group Visits; IT Sessions; Community Group Promotional Stand and Room use/hire*)

The Summer Reading Challenge launch event at Lincolnshire Wildlife Park with Michaela Strachan, linked to a range of activities throughout the summer around the Animal Agent theme. This, coupled with featured author events (*Stephen Booth; Christina James; Sarah Ward; Richard Leatherhead and Martin Davies*), have proved really popular. This has been evident in reported performance where during August 164,072 visits were achieved, which is 24,251 above target.

GLL continue to review the service to ensure that it meets the needs of the local communities they serve. One such innovation is that GLL have developed the library website to include enhanced information regarding specialist services such as Reading Groups; full mobile library details and route information and improved guidance e.g. the use of online services such as e-books.

Activity programmes have also been changed to enable those customers who find it difficult to visit during standard opening hours to attend, e.g. Lincoln Central Library's 'Library Lates' programme. GLL have also extended library open times to coincide with community events, e.g. Sleaford and Woodhall Spa Community Christmas Markets.

The Arts Council England (ACE) funded ForgingLincs project, which enables core libraries to work with local young people to improve employability skills and combat social isolation, is progressing to plan. Strong links between GLL and the University of Lincoln, The Network, Job Centre Plus centres and community organisations have been built.

Extensive outreach work with the target audience (unemployed 16 to 25 year olds) has been undertaken to ensure that facilities provided meet the needs and demands of this often hard to reach group.

Standalone IT hardware is currently being installed at the four major 'Library Labs' offering software related to coding; graphics; digital photography and film; with internet connectivity where needed via Wi-Fi. Workshops tailored to participants' needs will be run through autumn and winter and will be delivered in partnership with the University of Lincoln tutors and students. Workshops in digital sound and music have already been held in partnership with SoundLincs, with more planned in the coming months.

We recognise that there has been an issue with the Library ICT speed and connectivity in recent months and this is being addressed. During October, the KPI target relating to the 'number of visitors' was unfortunately not met. However, on balance, between April-October the total visits are 1% higher than the same period in 2016 and the issue figures, numbers attending activities and hours of community use are on the rise.

Community Hubs

The 36 Community Hubs continue to be fully supported by GLL. There are 4 Library Development Officers (LDOs) providing support. Hubs are divided between the LDOs based on geographical location.

In October, GLL facilitated a Community Hub get together at the Central Library, with the attendance of the LCC Libraries Client Lead. This session gave the opportunity for group discussions, giving the volunteers an opportunity to share good practice and discuss other pertinent topics and finished with a Q&A session. Feedback from attendees was that this session was well received and they looked forward to future sessions.

There have been a number of changes to sites; North Hykeham moved from Middle Street in September and re-opened at Valerian Place on 14 October and the Middle Street site has been declared surplus to requirements. Welton closed in October and will be re-opening once their new site is completed at Manor Park in November. Handover to the Co-operative is imminent. Burgh le Marsh will be closing in November in preparation for their relocation to newly built premises at Tinkers Green early in the New Year.

Battles & Dynasties and Domesday

Nearly 80,000 people came to see the Domesday Book at Lincoln Castle this summer, the first time that this precious part of the nation's history has been displayed outside of Lincoln. The display formed part of the Battles and Dynasties

Exhibition which also saw 7,000 people visit The Collection to see an amazing collection of treasures never brought together before.

The quality of the exhibition, the range and depth of artefacts and their significance saw visitors commenting that this was the best exhibition the County had ever hosted. The premise of the exhibition was the significance of the Battle of Lincoln 1217 and the combination of this exhibition and re-enactments at both Lincoln Castle and Lincoln Cathedral delivered a local story to a very large audience.

Future of the Monson Papers Secured

Two grants worth a combined total of £262,500 have secured the future of one of Lincolnshire Archives' most popular collections.

Thanks to a grant of £242,500 from the National Heritage Memorial Fund and one of £20,000 from the Friends of the National Libraries, the County Council has been able to purchase the Monson papers, which are currently housed at Lincolnshire Archives.

The papers are of immense local importance, with some documents being of national, and even international, significance. The core collection dates from 1221 to 1947 and comprises the estate and archive of the Monson family, the Barons Monson of Burton by Lincoln, together with family and personal papers and antiquarian collections. It is one of the largest estate collections at the Archives, consisting of many thousands of documents.

Manorial Documents Register Project

The National Archives are progressively revising and making available online the Manorial Documents Register and have provided £70,000 grant funding to finance the revision of the Manorial Documents Register for Lincolnshire. Over the next two years, Lincolnshire County Council's Heritage Service will be working in partnership with the University of Lincoln, who are taking the lead in the delivery of this project.

New Arms & Armour and Stone Carving Displays

In the Victorian Prison at Lincoln Castle, some prime examples of our collection of arms and armour have been presented to dramatic effect in a display of 'Dressed to Kill' with three suits of armour in front of the large window in the Male Prison making an imposing statement and reflecting the medieval story of the inner ward of the Castle on which the Prison stands. Within one of the Prison rooms there is also a series of table cases displaying armour from the Civil War to the 19th Century.

At The Collection, a display of carved Lincolnshire limestone pieces from Roman to Medieval times has been displayed in the Orientation Hall along with temporary and changing displays of the archaeology from the Eastern Bypass works.

These new displays utilise LCC's own Collections which would otherwise be in storage and are part of an ongoing programme to bring more of our stories out of our stores and to the public.

Morning Explorers Autism Friendly Hour at Lincoln Castle

We have received overwhelming interest in our Morning Explorers sessions that we held for the first time this year. The bespoke experience especially created for families who have autistic children, has had lots of positive feedback.

A look ahead to 2018

Our aim continues to be about refreshing our offer and reaching new visitors. We also want to ensure that we give our visitors a reason to return and with the launch of our Annual Pass at Lincoln Castle, it will be even easier for families to enjoy Lincoln Castle again and again.

Next year, Lincoln Castle will be celebrating its 950th Anniversary by hosting a family friendly summer exhibition of 'LEGO'. The Lego building blocks will appear for the school summer holiday in the form of 'Kingdom', an installation of life size Lego models of fantasy and medieval legend complete with dragons, griffins, a knight and a full size throne fit for selfies. There will be interactive Lego activities based in the Heritage Skills Centre and a unique model that can be bought and made as a souvenir.

Other activity at the Castle will include a return of the popular Grand Medieval Joust and the Steampunk Festival which will also incorporate the Museum of Lincolnshire Life this next year as the centre for Junior Steampunks with a range of children's activity. Third Party events continue to be curated so as to match the quality of the Castle visitor experience, with several concerts and outdoor films, including The Dambusters as another reflection of the RAF centenary. The Comedy Feast is also set to return.

The Collection will host the Bastion in the Air Exhibition, an LCC originated and HLF funded exhibition commemorating the RAF centenary. This exhibition, which will have an admission charge, includes the largest model zeppelin ever made and chart the unique contribution of the City and county to military aviation. The exhibition will be complemented by other events including a prelude to the exhibition with 'Kings in the Sky', a large outdoor event at the Castle with a replica WW1 biplane and full size replica Spitfire on the Castle lawns. We intend to follow up Bastion in the Air with an exhibition of David Ross's personal post-1960 'Brit Art' art collection, which could include works by eminent British artists from the last half century; Freud, Hirst, Riley and Hockney. As Brit Art continues to be world leading, we are sure that this collection of work by household names will draw good audiences in the autumn and winter.

FIRE AND RESCUE / EMERGENCY PLANNING

General

Notable incidents over the last few months have included two '10 pump' incidents, one at a factory in Grantham where chemicals were being processed and the other at a recycling site in Bourne. Both incidents were ongoing concurrently which, whilst stretching resources, were brought to a successful conclusion without serious impact on the communities.

Both Fire and Rescue and Emergency Planning were also directly involved in the incident at Woodhall Spa, also referred to as operation Saddleback, involving the discovery of mustard gas. Fire and Rescue supported the incident by providing decontamination support throughout and also the use of Woodhall Spa fire station as a multi-agency forward command post. The Emergency Planning team played an important role in the management of the incident and have continued to support East Lindsey District Council throughout recovery.

The team have also undertaken leading roles in the design and facilitation of several high profile LRF events including a Command and Control review, a Move to Critical workshop and the Duke of Cornwall Safety Awards ceremony. The latter saw the award of certificates to around 30 members of various youth organisations in recognition of their enhanced knowledge and skills in supporting the recovery phase following an event. Planning for high profile events has included the inaugural RAF Scampton Air Show and the Lincoln Christmas Market.

Working in partnership with the Lead Local Flood Authority, Fire and Rescue have also taken delivery of two high volume pump sets to support response to the flood threat in the County. Training on the new equipment, which will be based at Gainsborough and Wragby, is now underway with the expectation that the equipment will be available for use by the year end.

Blue Light Collaboration

With the move to the new shared Fire and Police Headquarters at Nettleham now well embedded, work has continued to focus on the South Park development with the planning application now complete and enabling works underway. The operational crews based at South Park moved into their temporary station on the existing site in November. The plans to move the control room to the shared site at Nettleham remain on target as do plans to occupy the new shared fire and ambulance station and county council office accommodation at Sleaford in the New Year. On 17 November Victoria Atkins MP formally opened the joint fire and ambulance station at Louth which is the first station in the county where crews from the two different services are co-located under one roof.

Grenfell

In the aftermath of the Grenfell fire, our fire safety teams have continued to provide support and guidance as appropriate around the county. We have also contributed on a regional basis to the independent review of building regulations and fire safety. Members of our Emergency Planning team were invited to visit Grenfell Tower following the fire as guests of Ealing Borough Council. A number of lessons were identified in respect to local planning for Lincolnshire and a subsequent report produced. This included nine recommendations which have been endorsed by both Corporate Management Board and Informal Executive. The team were also able to share some of their own planning with the London Boroughs around spontaneous volunteers, currently regarded as best practice nationally. The team have subsequently delivered training falling out of this experience and other national events to the Greater Lincolnshire Leaders' and Chief Executives' Group.

Fire Peer Challenge

Fire and Rescue were assessed as part of the Operational Assessment and Fire Peer Challenge process at the end of September. This involved a team from outside the Service reviewing a number of key aspects of service provision with a focus on: the changes implemented over the last few years as a result of budget pressures; the effectiveness of our collaborative working with other emergency services; and elements of workforce reform. While the final report is still awaited, initial feedback from the Peer team has been positive. The intent will be to take the report, with any corresponding action plan, to the Public Protection and Communities scrutiny committee once the report has been finalised.

Long Service Awards

On 16 November, the Service held its annual Long Service Awards Ceremony at the Lincolnshire Showroom. The Lord Lieutenant presented ten recipients with their Long Service and Good Conduct medals, recognising their twenty years of meritorious service and good conduct. Five members of the Service received their County Council long service twenty years certificate and four members their thirty years certificate. There were also two Chief Fire Officer's commendations awarded, recognising the professionalism and commitment of crews operating under notably difficult circumstances.

REGISTRATION AND CORONER'S SERVICES

Registration Service

The Registration Service continues to respond to customer need at key moments in their lives. Our comprehensive customer satisfaction survey in August resulted in over 242 survey forms returned. It is a huge credit to staff that 100% of people were satisfied with the service. 96.2% rated the service as 'Very Good or Excellent'. This demonstrates how staff continue to excel in the delivery of service.

We had our external assessment of our commitment to Customer Service Excellence and once again I am delighted to announce extremely high adherence to the standard, with only one partial 'Compliance' due to a lack of credit/debit card facility. However, an additional 'Compliance Plus' was awarded recognising the extensive stakeholder engagement and partnership working completed over the last year.

The last few months have seen new strands to the service introduced including the introduction of new national fees in October 2017 for corrections and foreign divorces. In addition, Lincolnshire is one of only five local authorities working with the Home Office in piloting the collection of an individual's Biometric Residence Permit on the day of their citizenship ceremony. Our commitment to public protection and counter fraud is embedded in the service.

We were also very privileged to be invited to the opening of the Swanpool Suite at Lincoln County Hospital. This is a new service for bereaved families, whereby the family of the deceased can collect all personal belongings and the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death from a dedicated team within the Bereavement Suite.

We are working with the team to see how we can facilitate death registration appointments at the same time and hope to pilot this soon.

The proposals in relation to death certification reform and the introduction of medical examiners were discussed in the House of Lords on 18 October, with a potential implementation date of April 2019. Whilst this has been delayed nationally, there are additional considerations which will link into hospital programmes for learning from deaths. We eagerly await further communications from central government departments to inform the implementation plan.

A new website, appointment diary system and electronic payment mechanism has been commissioned and we hope that this will be available early in 2018 and that it will transform the way the public can access the service.

Lincolnshire Coroner's Service

The Coroner's Service continues on its transformation journey following the merger of the two coroner areas on 1 August 2017. The appointment of an Area Coroner has been recommended following an open recruitment process supported by the national Chief Coroner.

The employment of Coroner's Officers transferred from Lincolnshire Police to Lincolnshire County Council in April 2017, supporting the closer working relationships between all parties and is delivering an improved experience for bereaved families.

Improvement and changes to working practices are also demonstrating improvements in timescales for the issue of coronial paperwork. We continue to look at opportunities for a more digital service delivery via a new IT platform. This will improve the work flow for the investigation of deaths. In addition, we remain committed to working with partner agencies to improve both communication and processes.

The Coroner's Service continues to play an active role in supporting emergency planning work for winter planning and in the event of a mass fatalities incident.

The vision of providing the BEST service – A Bereavement Experience which is Sensitive and Timely – continues.

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COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING – 15 DECEMBER 2017

Statement from: Councillor B Young, Executive Councillor for Community Safety and People Management

SAFER COMMUNITIES

Trading Standards

Trading Standards continues to focus its efforts on tackling unlawful trading, particularly the sale of illicit tobacco, rogue trading, product safety and counterfeiting. The Service has undertaken five operations targeting illicit tobacco sellers resulting in the seizure of over 3500 packets of cigarettes and over 850 pouches of hand rolling tobacco. Eleven individuals are currently under investigation or in the process of being prosecuted for a range of tobacco related offences.

Trading Standards recently completed a small safety sampling survey of toys and electrical chargers and the majority of the samples submitted failed to meet safety requirements. Follow up work has been completed that included revisiting stores and removing any remaining stock from the market place and advising retailers. In total Trading Standards Officers have seized or had surrendered nearly 9,200 unsafe items this year including toys, make up and light up rechargeable trainers. A further 2000 items were placed under suspension whilst Officers worked with the importer to ensure that they were brought into conformity before they were placed on the market.

The Service's work in tackling the sale of counterfeit goods was recognised by the National Markets Group who awarded the Lincolnshire Trading Standards Service the National Markets Group Team Award 2017 for Excellence in Intellectual Property (IP) Enforcement, particularly for the work at Ingoldmells/Eastgate Market. The awards are presented annually to teams and individuals recognised by members of the group to have made a significant contribution to tackling IP Crime. The award recognises work to tackle counterfeiting at the market during last year's Operation Angelico and the continuing work with the National Markets Group under Operation Big Ben. In excess of 20,000 counterfeit items have been removed from sale by trading standards officers.

April to September has seen the culmination of a number of Trading Standards investigations as they passed through the courts. In total 15 defendants have been convicted for a range of offences including the sale of out of date food, food with altered use by dates / labelling in a language other than English, counterfeit and unsafe alcohol, animal health and welfare, counterfeit and illicit tobacco and counterfeit goods. In total the courts handed down sentences totalling £7,795 in fines, 340 hours community payback, 42 months in suspended sentences, 40 months' imprisonment, and a contribution towards prosecution costs of £23,679.

Trading Standards Officers continue to promote awareness of scams. This year's 'Scams Awareness month' was widely publicised and they have worked closely with the Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner to promote the crime prevention messages concerning postal and online scams. Officers continue our programme of engagement with the victims of scam mail working closely with the Neighbourhood Policing Teams.

The Service remains on target to complete its inspection programme for high risk premises.

Community Safety

The County Council continues to contribute to the multi-agency response to addressing community safety alongside the police, district councils and health organisations, in addition to many other partners including probation trust, community rehabilitation company, prisons and 3rd sector organisations.

I was able to report last quarter on the reduction in adult reoffending rates within Lincolnshire. In this quarter that downward trend has continued. In addition, crime severity is also being reduced as a result of the work with offenders carried out by the ARC (Assisting Rehabilitation through Collaboration) team. The cohort managed by ARC continues to increase, meaning the team can support a greater number of individuals. Clients often present with multiple complex needs frequently around mental health, drugs and alcohol, accommodation and children and families

The County Council continues to play a key role in tackling sexual violence and abuse. A further #NoMore campaign has been driven by the Safer Communities Service with excellent engagement from partners and the press. The theme for the week, which ran between 25 September - 1 October, was the work of the specialist 'Emerald Team' within Lincolnshire Police. The team is made up of specially trained officers and experienced detectives committed and dedicated to rape investigation. National Ugly Mugs (NUM) has also been successfully promoted in the County. NUM is an organisation which provides protection to sex workers.

In respect of domestic abuse, the County Council is currently making the final amendments to specifications for the Domestic Abuse Support Service for standard and medium risk cases and the IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisor) Service for high risk cases of domestic abuse prior to inviting providers to bid for the contracts. New contracts will commence on the 1 July 2018.

On behalf of the Anti-Social Behaviour Strategic Management Board, the County Council is leading on the procurement of a new case management system. The solution needs to enable partners to share information with the aim of effectively managing cases of anti-social behaviour, particularly repeat and vulnerable cases. The Safer Communities Service has received good engagement from partners in drafting the specification and procurement documentation. The tender was due to be issued mid-November with evaluation scheduled to take place early January 2018. Members of the partnership will also sit on the evaluation panel. Implementation in the form of data transfer and training will occur prior to the new system going live on the 1 May 2018.

Also on behalf of the partnership, the Safer Communities Service is facilitating the current Hate Crime Survey. The aim of the survey is to help improve understanding of hate crime in Lincolnshire and how it is tackled to inform future activity. The survey closes on the 15 December 2017 after which time the results will be analysed by the service.

As reported in my last update, 'County Lines' has been identified as an emerging issue impacting on areas managed by both the Serious & Organised Crime (SOC) and Substance Misuse (SM) Strategic Management Boards (SMB). 'County Lines' has now been identified as one of three priorities for the SOC SMB along with Modern Slavery and Fraud & Cyber Crime/Scams; the latter have a particular focus on vulnerable victims. Sub-groups are being established for each of these priorities with the County Council taking an active role in each.

I am very pleased that for this current academic year, we are able to offer every Secondary School two multi-agency days which address the public protection priorities of LCC, the Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership priorities and those of the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children's Board. The offer for years 7 or 8 is workshops on anti-social behaviour, internet safety, alcohol awareness, healthy relationships and fire. The offer for years 9 or 10 is workshops on anti-social behaviour, internet safety, drugs awareness, healthy relationships and road safety. The aim is that all young people in Lincolnshire receive the correct information to be able to make informed decisions should they be faced with various situations. All of the workshops will be delivered by local experts and offer follow-on material for staff to develop in future lessons.

PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

Apprenticeship Reforms – Update

Background Information

As outlined previously, the new Apprenticeship Levy was implemented from 6 April 2017 and the County Council has carried out two procurement exercises to meet requirements identified in early 2017 and have both recruited and offered existing staff apprenticeship opportunities. We have successfully recruited a number of training providers as part of the procurement exercise and they are starting to deliver apprenticeship training to staff in schools and across the Council. It is important to highlight that this is a new initiative so we expect to come across a number of unanticipated problems which we are addressing moving forward. Challenges include a small drop out of apprentices from their scheme, not all providers being ready to deliver the new Apprenticeship Standards yet and some of the Government Standards the Council and schools require not yet being ready (social worker and teacher for example) but we are hopeful that these will start to be available from September 2018.

Moving forward, a significant amount of engagement has recently taken place with Director Areas and Schools to plan for additional apprenticeships as the new Apprenticeship Standards start to be approved for delivery. This includes: the Chartered Management Degree; Civil Engineering degree; Commercial Procurement and Supply; Teaching; Facilities Management (for caretakers in schools); and various Business Administration roles. Once the training needs have been confirmed and commitment received from the budget holder, the project team will assess the needs and make recommendations for approval by the Corporate Management Board and will go to market through Procurement Lincolnshire.

A cross-section of care leavers will be contacted over the next 2 months to ascertain their career aspirations in order to ensure apprenticeships are in place, where possible, to support their future aspirations.

In summary, due to national and local challenges whilst providers become familiar with apprenticeships, we are experiencing some delays in recruiting to the apprenticeship programme, but we remain positive that once the standards are available for our priority areas, we will meet our project ambitions

LEGAL SERVICES

As well as providing legal services to the County Council and partner authorities Legal Services Lincolnshire forms a part of the wider justice system within the County which is highlighted in two recent developments.

In the first, the County Council has formally signed up locally to the Protocol and Good Practice Model for disclosure of information in cases of alleged child abuse and linked criminal and care directions hearings. The Protocol governs the disclosure of County Council information about children to the police in the course of their criminal investigations, a process that is administered within Legal Services Lincolnshire. The Council's commitment to the Protocol has been refreshed at the request of His Honour Judge John Pini QC, the Honorary Recorder of Lincoln as part of the implementation of new practices in relation to the treatment of child witnesses in criminal proceedings.

In the second development, Rebecca Andrews, Principal Lawyer and Team Leader of the Child Care legal team within Legal Services Lincolnshire has become the Chairman of the Local Family Justice Board. The Board consists of representatives of all agencies and professions involved in family justice including the County Council, private practice solicitors, barristers and the courts. The role of the Board is to improve the performance of the family justice system in Lincolnshire and to ensure the best possible outcomes for children who come into contact with it.

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County Council

Open report on behalf of Richard Wills, Executive Director responsible for Democratic Services

Report to:	County Council
Date:	15 December 2017
Subject:	Appointment of Vice-Chairman of Overview and Scrutiny Management Board

Summary:

This report seeks to appoint to the position of vice-chairman of Overview and Scrutiny Management Board.

Recommendation(s):

- 1) That Council appoints to the position of vice-chairman of Overview and Scrutiny Management Board.
- 2) That Council notes the change of Executive Support Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services.

1. Background

A vacancy has arisen in the position of vice-chairman of Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, following the decision by Councillor Lindsey Cawrey to vacate the position.

Her decision follows her appointment to the position of Executive Support Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services, which has been vacated by Councillor Bill Aron.

In accordance with Paragraph 4.02 of Part 2 of The Constitution, the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees is a matter for Council to determine.

Council is requested to appoint to the position of vice-chairman of Overview and Scrutiny Management Board to fill the above vacancy.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- * Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- * Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- * Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- * Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

No adverse impact has been identified during an Equality Impact Analysis.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

There have been no impact on the JSNA and JHWS identified during the preparation of this report.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

The proposals in the report have no impact on the content of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

3. Conclusion

Full Council has responsibility for the appointment of chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees and is therefore requested to appoint to the position of vice-chairman of Overview and Scrutiny Management Board.

4. Legal Comments:

The appointment of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Council Committees is reserved to full Council and the decision is therefore within the remit of the full Council.

5. Resource Comments:

There are no additional financial implications arising from acceptance of the recommendation in this report.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

n/a

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out??

Yes

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

No risks or impact identified.

This report was written by Nigel West, who can be contacted on 01522 552840 or nigel.west@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills, Executive Director for Environment and Economy

Report to:	County Council
Date:	15 December 2017
Subject:	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations

Summary:

As the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the County, Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory responsibility for producing a Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP). The plan is being produced in two parts and covers the period up to (and including) 2031.

The first part of the plan, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP) document, has been completed and was formally adopted by the County Council on 1 June 2016 following a public examination. This document sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County, together with the criteria against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered.

This report relates to the second part of the MWLP, the Site Locations document, which is at the final stage of preparation and includes the specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for the winning and working of sand and gravel and for waste management in line with the strategic policies of the CSDMP. A Pre-Submission Draft version of this document was approved by the County Council on 24 February 2017 for submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for examination.

The examination was conducted by an independent inspector appointed by the Secretary of State and included public hearings held between 25 and 27 July 2017. During the examination a number of minor modifications known as "Additional Modifications" were proposed by the Council's Officers to add clarity to the plan in response to questions raised by the Inspector (Appendix A).

The examination closed on 19 September 2017 with the issuing of the Inspector's report (Appendix B). Within that report the Inspector advises that the plan is sound and legally compliant, and concludes that it provides an appropriate basis for the planning of minerals and waste development in the County. The Inspector has therefore recommended that the plan is adopted on the basis that it meets the full requirements of Section 20(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The Inspector has also confirmed that should the County Council decide to incorporate the Additional Modifications, these would not affect the soundness of the plan.

On 7 November 2017 the Executive endorsed the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) as amended by the Additional Modifications. It also authorised the Planning Services Manager to recommend to the County Council further Additional Modifications to the plan (i.e. updating the Introduction and removing references to "Pre-Submission Draft") to reflect the plans status should the County Council resolve to adopt the plan.

The Site Locations document attached as Appendix C is the proposed final version of this plan and incorporates the Additional Modifications endorsed/authorised by the Executive.

Recommendation(s):

That the County Council resolves that the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations document attached as Appendix C is adopted.

1. Background

- 1.1 As the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the County, Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory responsibility for producing a Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP). The plan is being prepared in two parts and covers the period up to (and including) 2031.
- 1.2 The first part of the MWLP, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP) document, has been completed and was formally adopted by the County Council on 1 June 2016 following a public examination. This document sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County, together with the criteria against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered. It replaces the former Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan (1991) and most of the policies in the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006), except Policies WLP2, WLP6, and WLP12 of that document. These policies are saved until the second part of the plan has been adopted.
- 1.3 This report relates to the second part of the MWLP, the Site Locations document, which is at the final stage of preparation and includes the specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for minerals and waste development in line with the strategic policies of the CSDMP.
- 1.4 The MWLP must take into account European and National policy and legislation. It is a key part of meeting the planning requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive and the need to identify where future waste will be managed including the identification of specific sites and areas. It must

also meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Policy for Waste.

- 1.5 Development of the Site Locations document began in 2008. In 2009 a consultation exercise was carried out that invited the mineral and waste industries to submit details of sites or areas for consideration for future mineral and waste development. Although the findings of this exercise were subject to consultation in 2010, further work was delayed due to resources being concentrated on delivering the CSDMP. However, in 2014 work resumed and a second "call for sites" exercise was undertaken in order to update the list of sites to be considered for allocation.
- 1.6 On 1 December 2015, the Executive approved a Draft Site Locations Document, setting out the "Preferred Sites and Areas", for consultation. At that stage, the examination of the CSDMP had not been completed and as a result the Draft Site Locations Document was based on an earlier Pre-Submission version of the CSDMP.
- 1.7 The consultation took place between 4 December 2015 and 29 January 2016 with a total of 97 respondents making 368 representations on the document.
- 1.8 Following that consultation exercise, the examination of the CSDMP resulted in modifications to that document and, in particular, to the level of provision that needs to be made in the Site Locations document to ensure a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes during the plan period. This was reduced from an annual requirement of 3.28 million tonnes to 2.37 million tonnes to more appropriately reflect recent production data.
- 1.9 Both the modifications of the CSDMP and, where appropriate, the representations received through the consultation exercise were taken into account in the preparation of a further draft known as the "Pre-Submission Draft" intended for submission to the Secretary of State for examination.
- 1.10 On 1 November 2016 the Executive resolved to approve the publication of the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document for consultation as to its soundness and legal compliance. That consultation commenced on 7 November 2016 and ran for a period of six weeks.
- 1.11 A total of 45 respondents made representations on the Pre-Submission draft document, a significant reduction compared with the previous stage of consultation. This was largely due to the fact that a controversial site at Urn Farm, Greatford contained within the previous draft for the extraction of sand and gravel, and which had received a large number of objections, was removed. As a result only two responses were received directly from the general public.
- 1.12 A large number of the respondents either raised no objections or sought very minor modifications to the plan primarily to add clarity on various

issues. They also included local nature conservation groups that made representations of support, acknowledging the proactive engagement and cooperation that contributed to the formulation of the site development briefs and restoration options.

- 1.13 Where objections/concerns were raised, for the main part these had already been considered in depth during the examination of the CSDMP, or at earlier stages in the preparation of the Site Locations Document, and had been dismissed on sound planning grounds. Where new issues had been raised, these were not considered to affect the soundness or legal compliance of the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document.
- 1.14 On 24 February 2017 the County Council approved the Site Location (Pre-Submission Draft) for submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in April 2017 for examination. The document was subsequently submitted on 3 April 2017, commencing the examination.

2. Policy Framework for the Site Locations Document

- 2.1 The CSDMP sets out the strategic framework for identifying the preferred locations for new minerals and waste development in the County for the plan period up to 2031. It is therefore the starting point for assessing the selection of sites and areas for the Site Locations Document.
- 2.2 In relation to waste the focus is for new waste management facilities to be located in and around Lincoln; Boston; Grantham; Spalding; Bourne; Gainsborough; Louth; Skegness; Sleaford; and Stamford. The Lincolnshire Waste Need Assessment 2014 (which was subject to Addenda in May 2015 and October 2015) identifies the waste management requirements of the County during the plan period. This is reflected in the CSDMP and Table 1 below shows the facilities required. This sets out the need for built waste management facilities for recycling and energy from waste facility which is mainly for the management of commercial, industrial, construction and demolition waste. There is no requirement for any further landfill facilities. The need for specialised thermal treatment and hazardous landfill will continue to be met by national facilities outside of the County.

Table 1: Predicted Requirements for Waste Facilities 2014-2031

Facility type	Annual capacity	New facilities needed			
		Short term	By 2020	By 2025	By 2031
Mixed LACW & C&I waste recycling	75,000	1	1		1
Energy recovery from LACW & C&I	200,000	1			
Specialised thermal treatment	25,000	1			
CD&E and aggregates recycling	50,000			1	2
Hazardous waste landfill	25,000	1			

- 2.3 For minerals, the CSDMP has only identified a need to provide additional resources to maintain an adequate supply of sand and gravel to the County during the plan period. Allocations will therefore be restricted to this mineral.
- 2.4 The CSDMP also proposes that the County continues to be divided into three Production Areas (Lincoln Trent Valley; Central Lincolnshire; and South Lincolnshire). This reflects that fact that most of the quarries are concentrated into three areas that serve local markets.
- 2.5 Priority is to be given to extensions to existing active mineral sites and to only allocate new quarries where they are required to replace existing mineral sites that will become exhausted during the plan period. If new sites are required these are to be located in the Areas of Search for Sand and Gravel as set out in the key diagram of the CSDMP.
- 2.6 Table 2 below provides information on the sand and gravel requirements by Production Area to be met through allocations in the Site Locations document. This is derived from the CSDMP, but has been updated to take into account additional reserves that have been, or will be, released following the determination of recent planning applications.

Table 2: Sand and Gravel Requirements 2014-2031

	Lincoln/Trent Valley	Central Lincolnshire	South Lincolnshire
Required Provision for the period 2014-2031, based on an annual requirement of 2.37mt (from Policy M2)	18.00mt	9.00mt	15.66mt
Permitted Reserves @ 31 December 2013	11.24	4.23mt	7.43mt
Applications granted planning permissions since 1 January 2014 or with a resolution* to grant permission: Whisby Quarry Kirkby on Bain Quarry (S73 application) Kirkby on Bain Quarry Baston No 2 Quarry Fox's Land, Manor Pit Quarry (Baston)	2.2mt	0.06mt 3.5mt	2.25mt 0.63mt
Total reserves from the above applications.	2.2mt	3.56mt	2.88mt
Shortfall	4.56mt	1.21mt	5.35mt

* Pending the completion of S106 Planning Obligations

3. Proposed Allocation of Sites/Areas for Waste Development

3.1 The Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) makes provision to meet the requirement for waste facilities through a specific site that has been put forward by the waste industry, and 16 areas (industrial estates) where waste uses are considered acceptable alongside other industrial and employment uses, providing flexibility and choice. These are listed in table 3.

Table 3: Proposed allocations for waste development

Site Reference	Name	Town	Area
WS17-SK	Vantage Park, Gonerby Moor	Grantham	2.4 ha

Area Reference	Name	Town	Area
WA01-WL	Heapham Road	Gainsborough	34 ha
WA02-CL	West of Outer Circle Road	Lincoln	31.3 ha
WA03-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (North)	Lincoln	14.8 ha
WA04-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (South)	Lincoln	24.8 ha
WA05-CL	Great Northern Terrace	Lincoln	31.1 ha
WA09-NK	Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate	Sleaford	18.9 ha
WA11-EL	A16 Grimsby Road	Louth	88.5 ha
WA14-EL	Holmes Way	Horncastle	28 ha
WA16-SK	North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drove	Bourne	16 ha
WA22-BO	Riverside Industrial Estate	Boston	119 ha
WA25-SH	Wardentree Lane/ Enterprise Park	Spalding	195.6 ha
WA26-SH	Clay Lake Industrial Estate	Spalding	25 ha
WS03-WL	Gallamore Lane	Market Rasen	10.2 ha
WS08-NK	Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park	Sleaford	14.6 ha
WS09-NK	Bonemill Lane	Sleaford	9.3 ha
WS12-EL	A158 Burgh Road West	Skegness	9.6 ha

4. Proposed Allocation of Sites for the Extraction of Sand and Gravel

4.1 The proposed allocations are set out in table 4. All of the sites are extensions to existing quarries, except Manor Farm. This would be a new quarry to replace the Baston No 1 Quarry which is nearing exhaustion, and is needed to make up the required level of provision. The minimum estimated contribution that each site would make to the shortfall is also shown in the table. For the quarry extensions, the estimates have, where possible, taken into account the existing level of permitted reserves and the anticipated annual production rates (supplied by the operators). In practice those production rates have been based on levels of production achieved prior to 2008 when sales were significantly higher. The estimated contributions within each Production Area have therefore been adjusted so that they accord with the overall shortfall.

Table 4: Proposed allocations for the winning and working of sand and gravel

Production area (and shortfall)	Site reference	Site name	Total reserves	Minimum contribution to the shortfall
Lincoln/Trent Valley (shortfall 4.56mt)	MS04-LT	Swinderby Airfield	7.0mt	2.25mt
	MS05-LT	Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford	6.8mt	2.31mt
Total			13.8mt	4.56mt
Central Lincolnshire (shortfall 1.21mt)	MS07/08-CL	Kettleby Quarry, Bigby	3.25mt	0.86mt
	MS09-CL	North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor	0.15mt	0.13mt
	MS15-CL	Kirkby on Bain (Phase 2)	3.1mt	0.22mt
Total			6.5mt	1.21mt
South Lincolnshire (shortfall 5.35mt)	MS25-SL	Manor Farm, Greatford	3.0mt	2.79mt
	MS27-SL	Baston No 2 Quarry, Langtoft	2.5mt	1.40mt
	MS29-SL	West Deeping	2.2mt	1.16mt
Total			7.7mt	5.35mt

5. The Examination of the Site Locations Document (Pre-Submission Draft)

5.1 The examination was conducted by an independent inspector, Elizabeth Hill BSc(Hons), BPhil, MRTPI, appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. As part of the examination, public hearings were held between 25 and 27 July 2017. The Inspector's role was to assess whether the plan had been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound. The National Planning Policy Framework states that to be sound a plan should be:

- Positively prepared - the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- Justified - the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence;
- Effective - the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross boundary strategic priorities; and
- Consistent with national policy - the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.

5.2 Under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, an inspector can recommend that modifications are made to a plan to make it sound and legally compliant, but only if requested to do so by the authority that submitted the plan. Such modifications are known as **Main Modifications**. Where Main Modifications are recommended, a planning authority can only adopt a plan if it agrees to incorporate these modifications. In addition, a planning authority can make minor modifications to a plan that are not specifically recommended by an inspector provided that these taken together do not materially affect the policies set out in the plan. Such modifications are known as **Additional Modifications**.

5.3 During the examination a Schedule of Modifications was prepared by Officers of the Council to address issues raised during the examination. These were all considered to be Additional Modifications and are attached to this report as Appendix A. In brief, these propose to modify the plan by:

- adding clarification on the objectives of Mineral Safeguarding Areas;
- highlighting additional constraints, requirements and restoration objectives/priorities relating to the allocated sites/areas;
- incorporating a new table to show any relationship between the policies in the plan and the saved policies which will be superseded; and
- slightly reducing the size of two allocated waste areas in response to comments from the City of Lincoln Council.

5.4 The examination closed on 19 September 2017 with the issuing of the Inspector's report, attached as Appendix B. The Inspector has found that the plan is sound and legally compliant (without the need for any Main Modifications) and concludes that it provides an appropriate basis for the planning of minerals and waste development in the County. She therefore recommends that the plan is adopted on the basis that it meets the full requirements of Section 20(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Inspector also confirms that the Additional Modifications advanced by the Council's Officers during the Examination relate to matters which do not affect the soundness of the plan.

6. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

6.1 Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

6.2 The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

6.3 Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it.
- Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

6.4 The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

6.5 Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice,

and promote understanding. Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

- 6.6 The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.
- 6.7 An impact analysis has been undertaken on the Site Locations document (Pre-Submission Draft) in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement. As the approval of the specific sites and areas for minerals and waste development, the decision is considered to be neutral between persons having all or any of the protected characteristics and persons who do not. In particular the plan will govern future decision-making regardless of whether any proposal is made by a person with or without a protected characteristic. The modifications proposed for the plan are minor (non-material) and would not affect the findings of this impact analysis.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

- 6.8 The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.
- 6.9 The Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document together with the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2016) document are considered to contribute to the aims of the strategy by providing a framework for development that takes into account and minimises impact on the environment. The incorporation of the modifications proposed for the plan are minor (non-material) and would not affect this finding.

Crime and Disorder

- 6.10 Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.
- 6.11 This obligation has been considered but is not thought to be directly affected by the proposals in this Report.

7. Recommendation of the Executive

7.1 On 7 November 2017 the Executive resolved to:

1. endorse the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document as modified by the Additional Modifications set out in Appendix A of this report;
2. authorise the Planning Services Manager to recommend to the County Council further Additional Modifications to update Chapter 1 of the plan (Introduction) and to remove references to "Pre-Submission Draft" within the document in order to reflect its status at the point of adoption; and
3. recommend that the County Council adopts the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) as modified by the Additional Modifications referred to in 1 and 2 above as the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations.

7.2 The document attached as Appendix C is the proposed final version of the plan, which incorporates all the Additional Modifications referred to in the Executive's recommendation, and is the version recommended for adoption.

8. Conclusion

8.1 It is important that the County Council has in place an up-to-date Minerals and Waste Local Plan to help ensure that both mineral extraction and waste management in the County accord with the principles of sustainable development. This will be achieved through the adoption of the Site Locations document which will complete the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

8.2 Following the close of the examination, the County Council cannot make any substantive modifications (Main Modifications) to the plan prior to adoption. As a result, it can either resolve to adopt the plan without substantive modifications or resolve not to adopt the plan. Should it choose the latter, work would have to begin on preparing a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which would cause a significant delay to the County Council having a full adopted plan in place and could risk Government intervention.

8.3 The County Council can incorporate minor modifications (Additional Modifications) into the plan provided that these taken together do not materially affect the policies set out in the plan. The Additional Modifications put forward by Officers during the Examination are very minor in nature and simply add clarity/information to the plan. The Inspector has confirmed that these modifications would not affect the plans soundness.

8.4 The other Additional Modifications incorporated into Appendix C, are limited to those necessary to reflect the plans status should it be adopted.

8.5 In accordance with the Executive's recommendation, it is recommended that the County Council adopt the Site Locations document attached as Appendix C.

9. Legal Comments:

The Council is under a statutory obligation to prepare and keep up to date a Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The Report seeks approval of full Council to the adoption of the Site Locations document which will form part of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan forms part of the Policy Framework, approval of which is reserved to full Council. The decision whether to adopt the proposed Site Location document is therefore within the remit of the full Council.

10. Resource Comments:

Accepts the recommendations within this report should have no material financial impact on the budget of the Council.

11. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

The Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee met on 24 October 2017 and considered a report to the Executive concerning the proposed Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations document. The Committee unanimously supported the recommendations included in that report, which were subsequently approved by the Executive. The recommendations of the Executive to the County Council (reported earlier in this report) are therefore consistent with the recommendations of the EE Scrutiny Committee.

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

No adverse impacts or benefits have been identified for the protected characteristics. The Equality Impact Assessment is available on the County Council's website:

www.lincolnshire.gov.uk

12. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Schedule of Proposed Modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft (Hearings Updates) July 2017
Appendix B	The Inspector's Report
Appendix C	Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations (NOTE: owing to the size of the document, Appendix C has not been printed and is available electronically at: http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=120&Mid=5088&Ver=4)

13. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2016)	Lincolnshire County Council website www.lincolnshire.gov.uk
Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) November 2016	Lincolnshire County Council website www.lincolnshire.gov.uk
Report to the Executive on the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations (7 November 2017)	Democratic Services (Lincolnshire County Council) or Lincolnshire County Council website www.lincolnshire.gov.uk

This report was written by Adrian Winkley, who can be contacted on 01522 554818 or adrian.winkley@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Site Locations document

**Schedule of Proposed Modifications
to the Pre-Submission Draft
(Hearings Updates)**

July 2017

Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site Locations document

DRAFT Schedule of Proposed Modifications

This Schedule sets out Lincolnshire County Council's proposed modifications to the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document.

The proposed modifications have been compiled in response to:

- issues that have been identified by the County Council on the Site Locations (Pre-Submission Draft) document;
- representations received on that document; and
- matters, issues and questions raised by the Planning Inspector.

Modifications are divided into two categories (Main Modifications and Additional Modifications) as set out in the tables below. Table 1 covers Main Modifications that are modifications required to ensure the document is sound and legally compliant. The Additional Modifications, as set out in Table 2, relate to more minor issues such as points of clarification, spelling/grammar corrections and updates to information.

Key:

- New text shown in ***bold, red italics***
- Deleted text shown as ~~struck through~~

Table 1: Main Modifications

Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification	Reason for Change
No modifications proposed			

Table 2: Additional Modifications

Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Additional Modification	Reason for Change
Changes made throughout document			
AM1		Paragraph numbering altered where new paragraphs inserted or text removed, including references to paragraph numbers in the text.	To maintain sequential paragraph numbering.
Chapter 4			
AM2	Para 4.6	<p>It seeks not only to protect the allocated sites against detrimental impacts of non-minerals development on the sites themselves, but also protects the allocations through consideration of non-minerals development proposals within an area of 250 metres surrounding the site to ensure that the future minerals development of the site is not constrained, for example, if sensitive developments such as housing are permitted nearby.</p> <p><i>Whilst this 250m zone should not be regarded as an "exclusion zone", if the County Council considers that proposed development within the zone is likely to be adversely affected by the mineral operations, the applicant would need to demonstrate that such impacts could be mitigated without imposing unreasonable burdens on the mineral operator.</i></p>	For clarity and in response to representations from Gladman Development's Ltd.
AM3	Para 4.7	<p>The Site Specific Minerals Safeguarding Areas of 250 metres around minerals sites, as shown in Figure 3 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, have been extended to include all of the sites allocated in Policy SL1 and are shown in relation to each allocation in the Development Briefs in Appendix 1.</p> <p><i>These sites have also been defined as Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs), which will be notified to the District Councils. This will provide the mechanism for the District Councils to consult the County Council before granting planning permission on planning applications they receive for non-minerals development which fall within the boundary of a MCA. District Councils within the County will be supplied with a copy of the MCAs along with the development criteria that the County Council wish to be consulted on. It will be the responsibility of the District Councils to ensure that the County Council is consulted on development located within a MCA, and that Policy SL2 is taken into account.</i></p>	For clarity and in response to representations from Gladman Development's Ltd.

Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Additional Modification	Reason for Change
Appendix 1: Development Briefs			
AM4	Introductory Paragraphs	<p>Minerals Sites</p> <p>The Development Briefs for the minerals sites set out the matters to be taken into account in relation to each site and the restoration objectives and priorities for each site. Planning applications relating to allocated sites must be accompanied by a full scheme of working and sufficient information to demonstrate that the proposals accord with the relevant policies of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document In addition to the site specific information referred to in the Development Briefs, in relation to all of the allocated minerals sites, the following information will be required to be submitted with any planning application, together with the information necessary to meet the statutory national requirements. For all allocated sites this must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air Quality Assessment; - Ecological Survey; - Flood Risk Assessment; - Assessment of any Impacts from Changes to the Groundwater Levels (from Watering and Dewatering), including those on the Natural and Historic Environment); - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; - Noise Assessment; - Transport Statement; and - Tree Survey. <p>In addition, assessments, and where necessary, full details of mitigation measures will be required to address all of the site specific issues identified in the Development Briefs.</p> <p>It is strongly recommended that prior to the submission of any planning application for the allocated minerals sites,</p>	In response to comments raised by Historic England as discussed in the hearing sessions.
AM5	Introductory Paragraphs	<p>Other Issues</p> <p>Where constraints are identified, either in the Development Brief, or as part of the planning application process, permits, or licences, or other consents may be required from other regulatory bodies and infrastructure providers. Such organisations may also have their own asset easements and safeguarding requirements that need to be taken into account where relevant.</p>	For clarity, in response to representations from the Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards and Anglian Water.
AM6	MS07/08-CL Kettleby Quarry, Bigby	Restoration Objectives and Priorities	For completeness, in response to representations

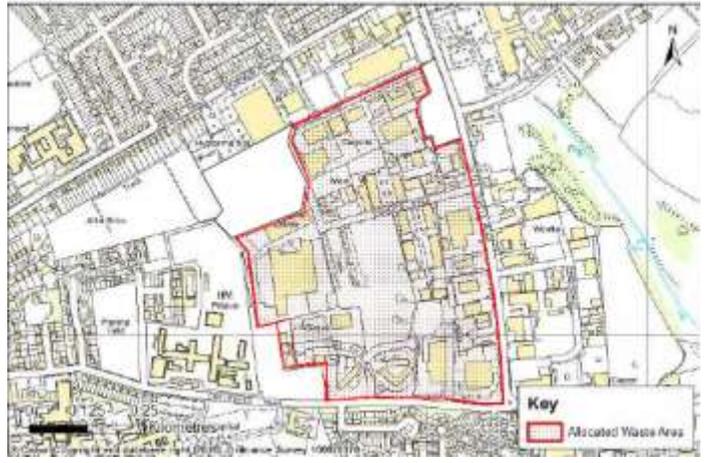
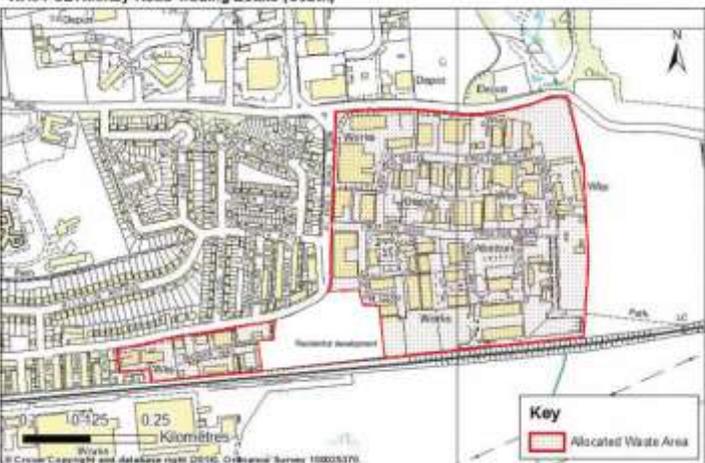
Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Additional Modification	Reason for Change
	Development Brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture and nature conservation. • Potential for flood storage capacity and for slowing the flows of the River Ancholme. • Priority habitats could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heathland; ○ Acid Grassland. 	from Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust.
AM7	MS09-CL North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor Development Brief	<p>Restoration Objectives and Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture with a lake. • East Midlands Airport previously raised concerns regarding impacts of bird strike from the proposed restoration waterbody so need to take cumulative impacts into account. • Priority habitats could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heathland; ○ Acid Grassland. 	For completeness, in response to representations from Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust.
AM8	MS25-SL Manor Farm, Greatford Development Brief	<p>Flood Risk and Water Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small area of the northern part of the site within Flood Zones 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible. • Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits, several drainage ditches flow across the site – require assessment of impacts. • Impacts on groundwater need to be assessed. • The King Street Drain watercourse passes through the site and an easement of 30 metres from the top of the bank of the river to any mineral excavation should be allowed for, to protect the stability of the river bank and ensure that excavation doesn't increase flood risk. 	For completeness, in response to representations from the Environment Agency.
AM9	WA01-WL Heapham Road, Gainsborough Development Brief.	<p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area lies within Finningly Airport and Robin Hood Airport safeguarding Zones • A playground and school lie 210 metres west of the site • Land allocated for the Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extension is located to the South/South-east of the site. 	For completeness and in response to comments from Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee
AM10	WA02-CL West of Outer Circle Road	[Modification proposed to inset map of allocated waste area. See Table 3 Below]	Modification proposed to reflect changes on the ground and to accord with

Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Additional Modification	Reason for Change
	Development Brief		Area E11 and Policy LP5 of the CLLP, in response to comments from Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee and the City of Lincoln Council
AM11	WA03-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (North) Development Brief	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst suitable for metal recycling or aggregates reprocessing these facilities must be located within the built area of the estate where their visual intrusion would be limited. • The area lies within the Air Quality Management Area “Lincoln PM10”. • The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones. • Part of area potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application • Proposed development must take into account the Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extension (North East Quadrant) which forms part of and is adjacent to the eastern extent of the allocation area. 	For completeness and in response to representations from Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee, City of Lincoln Council and Church Commissioners for England
AM12	WA04-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (south) Development Brief	[Modification proposed to inset map of allocated waste area. See Table 3 Below]	Modification proposed to take account of changes on the ground in respect of residential development of allocation CL540 in the CLLP in response to comments from Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee and the City of Lincoln Council
AM13	WA04-CL Allenby Trading Estate (South) Development Brief	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site lies within the Air Quality Management Area “Lincoln PM10”. • The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones • South and east parts of the site are potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application. • A hospital lies 200 metres west of the site. • An electricity sub-station lies within this site. • The Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extension (North East Quadrant) is located to the 	For completeness and in response to representations from Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee, City of Lincoln Council

Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Additional Modification	Reason for Change
		<i>east of the allocation area.</i>	
AM14	WS03-WL Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen Development Brief	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing field Lies adjacent to the south east of the site • Site lies within Humberside Airport, Rothwell (Walesby Hill), Rothwell (Mount Pleasant) and Claxby safeguarding areas • Water Mains and sewer pipes within the site • <i>Land approximately 200m to the north east of the site is allocated for housing in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.</i> 	For completeness and in response to comments from Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee
AM15	WS08-NK Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park, Sleaford Development Brief	Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility.	To promote development more compatible in scale to that envisaged in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and remove a waste management requirement that is already satisfied by an adjacent facility.
AM16	WS08-NK Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park, Sleaford Development Brief	Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site lies within RAF Cranwell and RAF Barkston Heath safeguarding areas. • Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application. • <i>Land to the west of the site is allocated in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan for housing development.</i> 	For completeness and in response to representations from Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee
<i>Appendix 2</i>			
AM17	New Appendix 2 (to follow Appendix 1: Site Development Briefs)	<u><i>Appendix 2: Relationship between Policies</i></u> <i>The following table shows the relationship between the policies in this document and remaining saved policies in the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006). This table should be read in conjunction with Appendix 1 of the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (June 2016). Upon adoption of this SLD, all remaining policies from the previous Waste Local Plan (2006) will be superseded.</i>	In response to the Inspector's Matters, Issues and Questions, to make it more explicit that the remaining saved policies of the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006) will be

Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Additional Modification		Reason for Change
		<i>Site Locations document</i>	<i>Waste Local Plan Policies</i>	superseded upon adoption of the SLD.
		<i>SL1: Mineral Site Allocations</i>	<i>New Policy</i>	
		<i>SL2: Safeguarding Mineral Allocations</i>	<i>New Policy</i>	
		<i>SL3: Waste Site and Area Allocations</i>	<i>Replacing WLP2, WLP6 and WLP12</i>	

Table 3: Modifications to Inset Maps/Figures

Reference	Policy/ Paragraph	Current Plan Figure	Plan Modification
AM10	WA02-CL West of Outer Circle Road Development Brief		
AM12	WA04-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (south) Development Brief		



Report to Lincolnshire County Council

by Elizabeth Hill BSc(Hons), BPhil, MRTPI

an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

Date 19 September 2017

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

(as amended)

Section 20

Report on the Examination of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Site Locations Document

The Plan was submitted for examination on 3 April 2017

The examination hearings were held between 25 and 27 July 2017

File Ref: PINS/Q2500/429/5

Abbreviations used in this report

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AM	Additional Modification
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
DtC	Duty to Co-operate
EA	Environment Agency
EMAWP	East Midlands Aggregate Working Party
ha	hectare
HE	Historic England
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LAA	Local Aggregates Assessment
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LP	Local Plan
MM	Main Modification
MPA	Mineral Products Association
mt	million tonnes
NE	Natural England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
t/tpa	tonne/ tonnes per annum
WNA	Waste Needs Assessment

Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Locations Document provides an appropriate basis for the planning of minerals and waste development in the County.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Locations Document (the Plan) in terms of Section 20(5) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). It considers first whether the Plan's preparation has complied with the Duty to Co-operate (DtC). It then considers whether the Plan is sound and whether it is compliant with the legal requirements. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 182) makes it clear that in order to be sound, a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
2. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the local planning authority has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. The Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Locations Document, submitted in April 2017, is the basis for my examination. It is the same document as that published for consultation in November 2016.

Main Modifications

3. As the Plan as submitted is both sound and legally compliant, it is capable of being adopted without change and no Main Modifications (MM)s are recommended in this report.

Policies Map

4. Lincolnshire County Council (the Council) must maintain an adopted policies map which illustrates geographically the application of the policies in the adopted development plan. When submitting a local plan for examination, the Council is required to provide a submission policies map showing the changes to the adopted policies map that would result from the proposals in the submitted local plan. In this case, the submission policies map comprises the set of plans in Appendix 1 and identified on the Site Locations Policies Map included in the submitted Plan.
5. When the Plan is adopted, in order to comply with the legislation and give effect to the Plan's policies, the Council will need to update the adopted policies map to include all the changes proposed in the Plan.

Consultation

6. In their representations, West Deeping Parish Council (PC) expressed concerns about the consultation process for the Plan. These were: the lack of contact and meaningful engagement prior to December 2016, when the pre-submission draft plan was published; the lack of response to their concerns about a site allocation in the village; and, the limited aspects on which consultation was offered.
7. The Council has said that they have carried out consultation in accordance with their Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), adopted in 2007 and updated in 2014. The PC was included on the list of consultees at each of the relevant stages of consultation as shown in the Statement of Consultation but the Council had no response from the PC prior to December 2016. The PC had expected a response to their representation on the pre-submission Plan from

the Council. However, representations at the pre-submission are dealt with through the examination process and the Council were able to respond to the PC's concerns at the hearings. Therefore, I consider that the Council has complied with the requirements of the SCI, as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations.

Assessment of Duty to Co-operate

8. Section 20(5)(c) of the 2004 Act requires that I consider whether the Council complied with any duty imposed on it by section 33A in respect of the Plan's preparation. The duty requires the Council to engage constructively, actively and on a continuing basis with neighbouring local planning authorities and prescribed bodies when preparing development plan documents. Both waste and minerals planning involve cross-border movement of materials and therefore it is important that the DtC is complied with fully for such plans, including neighbouring minerals and waste planning authorities.
9. The Council is part of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMRAWP) and has worked actively within that group, co-operating in providing information on aggregates, including updated information for this Plan. During the preparation of the Plan, the DtC Statement shows that the Council have continued the process of co-operative working with the relevant bodies established when preparing the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CS) document.
10. The Council has advanced some AMs to address matters raised in consultation responses. However, they relate to matters which do not affect the soundness of the Plan. In addition, the Council has consulted and engaged with other prescribed bodies such as Natural England (NE), the Environment Agency (EA) and Historic England (HE). As such, I consider that there is no evidence to counter the Council's view that there are no outstanding or unresolved matters which would affect the soundness of the Plan.
11. Overall, I am satisfied that, where necessary, the Council has engaged constructively, actively and on a continuing basis in the preparation of the Plan and that the DtC has therefore been met.

Assessment of Soundness

Background

12. The Council adopted its CS on 1 June 2016 and this sets out the key principles and policies for minerals and waste over the period to 2031. The Plan under examination is a lower-tier plan allocating sites for minerals and waste development to provide for the development needs set out in Policies M2 and W1 of the CS. The Plan has three policies: SL1 which sets out mineral site allocations; SL2 which safeguards the new minerals sites; and, SL3 which sets out waste site and area allocations. Development briefs for each of the allocated sites are set out in Appendix 1 to the Plan.

Main Issues

13. Taking account of all the representations, the written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination hearings I have identified five main issues upon which the soundness of the Plan depends. Under these headings my report deals with the main matters of soundness rather than responding to every point raised by representors.

Issue 1 – Whether the Plan is consistent with the Core Strategy; covers all the necessary topics and time period; and is soundly based on the evidence presented.

Minerals

14. The CS concluded that the only minerals for which specific allocations were required were sand and gravel. Other policies in the CS cover proposals coming forward for other minerals and underground gas storage. The CS also includes policies to safeguard minerals resources, existing minerals sites and associated infrastructure, together with development management policies for both minerals and waste.
15. Policy M2 of the CS requires the production of 42.66 million tonnes (mt) of sand and gravel over 2014-2031 (2.37mt per year) to be divided between three production areas: Lincoln/Trent Valley, Central Lincolnshire and South Lincolnshire, with production of 18mt, 9mt and 15.66mt respectively. Table 2 in both the CS and the Plan shows the shortfall for each area to be 6.76mt, 4.77mt and 8.23mt in each of the areas. The updated figures from 2014, which includes planning permissions granted or granted subject to a S106 agreement require provision over of the plan period of 4.56mt, 1.21mt and 5.35mt, respectively. Policy M2 also gives priority to extensions to existing sand and gravel quarries, with new quarries being allocated as replacements for active mining sites where they are situated in the Areas of Search shown on the Policies Map.
16. Following the site selection process, discussed further below, the Plan allocates extensions to Swinderby Airfield and Norton Bottoms Quarries in Lincoln/ Trent Valley, extensions to North Kelsey Road, Kettleby and Kirkby on Bain quarries in Central Lincolnshire and extensions to Baston No2 Quarry, West Deeping Quarry and a replacement quarry at Manor Farm, Greatford in South Lincolnshire. Together with the provision from remaining permitted reserves at existing sites, there would be more than enough provision by area for the sand and gravel required in the County. The additional sites are allocated in policy SL1 of the Plan.
17. The information in the CS has been supplemented by updates, including the 2017 Lincolnshire Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA), reporting on 2015 data, and the draft East Midlands Aggregate Working Party (EMAWP) Annual Monitoring Report, reporting on 2016 data. These show a largely continuing trend in terms of sales data, with a slight decrease in 10 year sales averages but an increase in the 3-year average and in exports. In contrast, the Mineral Products Association (MPA) has commented that these short-term increases might reflect increased economic activity, including the housebuilding envisaged in adopted and emerging district local plans. In addition, they say

that crushed rock is being substituted for sand and gravel because of uncertainties of supply. Nevertheless, the Plan has provided sufficient sites with the provision required for sand and gravel for the Plan period set out in the CS and is consistent with it. In addition, the sand and gravel supply will be the subject of monitoring, through the LAA and the annual estimates of the landbanks of the relevant minerals, as discussed below.

Waste

18. The CS sets out the waste arisings from the County based on its Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) July 2014, which was updated in May 2017. The future requirements in the CS are based on the Council's chosen option of economic growth with median recycling in the Plan period to 2031. The WNA covers the main waste streams and includes information on cross-border movement.
19. The CS, taking into account the waste hierarchy and its objective of not providing new inert or non-hazardous landfill above current levels, has calculated the waste capacity gaps arising over the Plan period. These included the need for: three further mixed Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Recycling Facilities for an annual capacity of 75,000tpa; one energy recovery facility for LACW and C&I of 200,000tpa; one specialised thermal treatment facility of 25,000tpa; three facilities for construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste recycling of 50,000tpa; and, one facility for hazardous waste landfill of 25,000tpa.
20. The intention is that most waste arising in the County will be managed within the County. However, in the case of specialist facilities like specialist thermal treatment and hazardous waste landfill, there are existing arrangements for their use outside the County. Therefore the Plan only needs to make provision for sufficient land in the right locations to provide the types of facilities which are required.
21. Policy SL3 of the Plan allocates one new waste site, at Vantage Park, Gonerby Moor, Grantham for a number of potential waste uses, including resource recovery and recycling. It also allocates a further 16 waste areas where planning permission will be granted where the applicant can demonstrate the uses are in accordance with the development plan. The Plan provides for a significant over-allocation of sites and areas for different types of waste management and this should ensure that the capacity gaps identified in the CS are met.
22. The updated WNA shows an increase in the need for mixed LACW and C&I waste recycling from three to four facilities but the need for CD&E recycling has fallen from three to two facilities over the Plan period. There have been only slight changes to other waste management types. There is sufficient capacity for non-hazardous landfill for the Plan period with sufficient spare capacity for any inert waste landfill needs and no further landfill space needs to be allocated. It was argued at the hearings that the disposal of inert waste in non-hazardous landfill was a waste of resource which could be used in restoration of minerals workings, and a waste in terms of the use of non-hazardous landfill space. However, the Council's objective of not allocating any additional landfill was found sound when the CS was examined and,

despite concerns about the impact on the restoration of sites allocated in this Plan, that decision has already been taken through the CS examination.

23. Given the over-allocation of waste sites and areas in the Plan, there is sufficient flexibility in the Plan to accommodate any changes in the need for recycling facilities and no MMs are required. The need for any such changes, in any event, would be the subject of monitoring and potential review.

Time period for the Plan

24. Representations were made that the Plan would not cover the whole 15-year time horizon suggested in paragraph 157 of the NPPF. However, this Plan is a lower tier plan, implementing the policies of the CS, and in these circumstances it is reasonable for this Plan timescale to align with that of the CS.

Conclusions - Issue 1

25. Therefore I conclude that the Plan is consistent with the Core Strategy; covers all the necessary topics and time period; and, is soundly based, in terms of its evidence base.

Issue 2 – Whether the Plan makes provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals.

26. The CS has already identified policies to ensure a steady and adequate supply for minerals other than sand and gravel and, where appropriate, the necessary landbanks for them, in policies M5 to M9. Paragraph 145 of the NPPF requires a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel and at least 10 years for crushed rock. The LAA shows the 2015 landbanks for aggregates, based on 10 year average sales, which is still acknowledged to be the best indicator, having regard to the last 3 years' sales. The landbanks are: 11 years for sand and gravel, 57.4 years for limestone and an estimated 20 years for chalk, although there is very limited demand for the low quality chalk reserves available. Therefore, in terms of security of supply of aggregates, only sand and gravel sites have needed to be allocated.

Sand and gravel

27. With the allocations made in this Plan for sand and gravel, there would be a more than sufficient supply of sand and gravel, as indicated in the latest LAA. In the Lincoln/ Trent Valley area, which appears to be increasing in importance proportionately, one quarry will be likely to be exhausted towards the end of the Plan period (Whisby Quarry). However, two extensions to existing quarries in this area (Swinderby Airfield Quarry and Norton Bottoms Quarry) will assist in maintaining production in Lincoln/ Trent Valley.
28. The MPA and the promoters of the site at Newton's Farm have commented that the allocations are too few and leave the sites in the hands of only a limited number of operators, reducing the flexibility of the Plan. Although paragraph 145 of the NPPF warns against having only a few sites, there is no firm evidence to suggest that the allocated sites will not be able to provide the amounts of sand and gravel required over the Plan period.

29. The MPA has also commented that the Plan only allocates extensions to sites and replacements for exhausted sites located in the Areas of Search and this mitigates against new sites and new operators coming forward and hence is anti-competitive. However, the policy approach to new site allocation has already been set out in the adopted CS in policy M2. There is no reason why other operators could not come forward to work the replacement sites and there are a number of mineral workings on the boundaries of the County which also compete for the same markets. The operation and sales data would be the subject of monitoring in the LAA and if there were any adverse impacts on the delivery of aggregates or the landbanks for the relevant minerals, this would be likely to trigger a review of the Plan.

Conclusions – Issue 2

30. Therefore, I conclude that the Plan has made provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals.

Issue 3 – Whether the proposed minerals site allocations are in suitable and appropriate locations; and, are effective, deliverable, fully justified by the evidence and soundly based.

Site allocations – spatial strategy

31. Policy M2 of the CS sets out the spatial strategy for the allocation of minerals sites, including giving priority to extensions and locating new replacement quarries in the Areas of Search. These are defined as: west of Lincoln and north/ south of Gainsborough for the Lincoln/ Trent Valley Production Area; Tattershall Thorpe for the Central Lincolnshire Production Area; and, West Deeping/ Langtoft for the South Lincolnshire Production Area.
32. The site allocation process for waste and minerals sites is documented in the Sites and Areas Document and its Appendices, dated November 2016. In terms of minerals sites, there was a call for sites in 2009/10, refreshed in 2014. Those sites were then considered in terms of absolute constraints (level 1) and then constraints and opportunities (level 2). Finally, sites were then assessed against their deliverability and the outcomes of other assessments, including Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment and placed in a Band from A to D. Site visits and meetings with industry representatives and District Councils were held prior to the publication of the draft Plan, which was subject to public consultation in early 2016.
33. A number of changes took place following the public consultation, including the discounting of sites previously included, for example, Lea Marsh Farm and Urn Farm. In addition, a site previously discounted, Manor Farm Greatford, was included. All of these sites fell within Band B. Although one of the discounted sites, Urn Farm, also fell partially in Band B, the Council explained at the hearings that those chosen for inclusion in the Plan were clearly differentiated as better. The need to protect Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land was taken into account and, although the limitations of using the national soil quality maps in the process were acknowledged by both site promoters and the Council at the hearings, land quality has been adequately and proportionately taken into account.

34. The role of professional judgement in the site selection process was queried at the hearings, as was the need for the Council to have considered all the reasonable, relevant and realistic options for sites available. However, the Council has considered a large range of sites in the site selection process, including those about which representations were made, a robust process has been undertaken and a logical explanation for those selected has been given.
35. The only new site included in the Plan was Manor Farm Greatford, which lies within the West Deeping/ Langtoft area and will contribute to the South Lincolnshire Production Area. All the other allocations are extensions to existing quarries and hence are within existing areas of production.

West Deeping

36. The village of West Deeping lies in the south of the County and the area has been an important area of sand and gravel production for some considerable time. The PC estimate that some 50% of the land area of the Parish has already been the subject of workings, mainly to the north and east of the village and the extension proposed in the Plan would increase the area worked by another 15%.
37. Concerns were raised that there had not been a detailed assessment prior to the allocation having been made of the impact of continued working on the people of the village or of the impact of the proposal on heritage assets, including the setting of nearby listed buildings and West Deeping Conservation Area and the archaeology of the area, as raised by Historic England (HE).
38. The reasoned justification to policy M2 of the CS sets out the reasons for preferring extensions to existing sites. These include: avoiding a proliferation of sites; allowing the Council a greater exercise of control over the release of reserves; and, giving the potential for higher standards of restoration. It can also make the best use of existing processing plant. However, it also accepted that extensions should not be allowed where there would be unacceptable impacts on the local community or the environment. Working the land in strips would ensure that there would be no intensification of the negative impacts of working on the community and the environment since the current level of working would be maintained, although it would prolong its impacts.
39. A number of representors' concerns about the local impact would need to be addressed at planning application stage, for example, noise and dust, when the detailed areas of working would be known. Similarly, mitigation and compensation, in terms of the restoration and after use of the site, including the use of the Public Right of Way (PRoW) on the site are matters that would need to be determined as part of any planning application. The proposal would also need to be the subject of a transport assessment, which would assess the impact on local roads, including the junction of King Street and the A1175.
40. In terms of heritage, since HE made their representations, a heritage impact assessment by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MOLA) dated August 2016, has been sent to them. The PC is also aware of the report. HE considers that, although the MOLA report concludes that there would be "no impacts", this is not likely to be the case. For example, any bunding for the

development might have impacts on the setting of the Conservation Area, if left long-term as part of restoration proposals. Such matters needs to be addressed, although the Plan's general approach to the development of the site is sound and no MM is required on this issue. I note that the Council intend to add words to the Appendix to cover heritage aspects, but this is solely an issue for them to address, since their changes do not go to the soundness of the Plan. The need to take into account residential amenity and the PRoW on the site are already adequately covered in the development brief.

41. I conclude that the Plan sets out a development brief for the West Deeping extension site which takes into account the concerns of the PC and other representors which would need to be addressed at planning application stage. Although the proposed extension would mean further extraction in an area which has been subject to mining for many years, the site is within an Area of Search which had already been defined in the Key Diagram of the CS as a prime area for sand and gravel working.

Manor Farm, Greatford

42. Manor Farm was originally discounted as a replacement for Baston No 1 quarry, due to a lack of information and doubts about deliverability. However, further information and the interest of a major operator indicated to the Council that the site could be worked and would be preferable to the site at Urn Farm. There have been a small number of representations from local residents to the allocation at Manor Farm, Greatford which include the impact on local residents in terms of local amenity; traffic; archaeology; and, restoration with regard to groundwater levels from pumping to allow low level agricultural use. The development brief for this site takes these matters into account adequately, requiring further information at planning application stage to assess, and where necessary, mitigate any impact.

Sites not included in the Plan

Newton's Farm

43. As discussed above, although only 2 sites have been allocated in the Lincoln/ Trent Valley area, there is no shortfall in the overall amounts of sand and gravel provided in this area as set out in the CS. It has been said in representations that there should have been a replacement site for Whisby quarry which is likely to cease production a little before the end of the plan period. Whilst the Council has chosen not to replace it, relying instead on extensions to existing sites, the production in Lincoln/ Trent Valley would be sufficient to maintain the landbank, which would be monitored annually through the LAA. Should further sites need to be made available to maintain the necessary landbank, then a review of the Plan might need to be considered.

Lea Marsh Farm

44. Lea Marsh Farm is a site in the Lincoln/ Trent Valley area put forward by a proposed operator and within an Area of Search. The site lies within a meander of the River Trent and in its floodplain. In addition, the Council says that it is within 70m west of the Lea Marsh Site of Special Scientific Interest,

as a result of which Natural England (NE) required further details on hydrology and potential mitigation, which has not been provided. It was therefore placed in Band D.

45. The promoters say that the site could be useful in replacing Whisby quarry towards the end of the plan period and provide useful headroom in the Lincoln/ Trent Valley Area. Even though the site might provide some additional capacity in that area, sites with fewer obvious constraints have already been identified that will provide sufficient capacity over the Plan period. There are some opportunities with the site: it is near Gainsborough which is set to grow in size, the river could be used as a sustainable means of transport and the valley provides opportunities for nature conservation. However, as with the site at Newton's Farm, this site is not necessary at present and extensions to existing sites can provide the necessary production for the Plan period.

Urn Farm

46. Urn Farm, split into two areas either side of King Street, near Baston, was considered as a replacement site for Baston No 1 quarry, which will be worked out during the plan period. The site, when including the area to the east of King Street, was classed as Band C, mainly due to its proximity to Baston and other constraints like the proximity to the River Glen and two PRowS. When this area of the site was removed, the site to the west of King Street was classed as Band B. However, the site chosen in this area, Manor Farm Greatford, had fewer constraints and scored better on flood risk than Urn Farm.

Safeguarding

47. Policy SL2 of the Plan extends safeguarding to an area of 250m around the allocated sites in the plan, which complies with the British Geological Society : *Minerals Safeguarding in England : good practice advice*. There were representations on this policy but it is sound as it stands and no MM is required. I note that the Council has proposed some further wording to cover the issues raised but this is a matter for them, since the issues raised do not go to the soundness of the Plan. At the hearings the Council explained that there are good consultation protocols with District Councils which will ensure that potential mineral production areas are not sterilised by development.

Conclusions on Issue 3

48. Therefore, I conclude that the proposed minerals site allocations are in suitable and appropriate locations; and, are effective, deliverable, fully justified by the evidence and soundly based.

Issue 4 – Whether the proposed waste site and area allocations are in suitable and appropriate locations; and, are effective, deliverable, fully justified with evidence and soundly based.

Waste site/ area allocations

49. The National Planning Policy for Waste sets out criteria for identifying suitable sites and areas for waste management facilities. They include: considering a broad range of locations including industrial sites; and, giving priority to re-using previously-developed land. Policy W3 of the CS sets the spatial strategy for new waste facilities and policy W4 sets the locational criteria for new waste facilities in and around main urban areas.
50. Two calls for sites produced one waste site and 16 waste areas, within which waste development will be acceptable subject to the guidance in the development briefs for the sites. These have been allocated in policy SL3 of the Plan. They are within existing urban areas or on the edge of them, as required by policy W3 of the CS. The development briefs in Appendix 1 to the Plan set out the range of potential waste uses for them, making provision for all the waste types for which facilities are required in the County. The Plan provides 673ha of land for waste uses (170.4ha of which are undeveloped), when the capacity study suggests only 19.5ha is needed, and it therefore gives plenty of opportunities for waste development, mainly in existing employment areas. Therefore it provides for a range of sites in a number of areas, which should satisfy all the waste needs of the County. It will be for planning applications to provide information to satisfy the issues set out in the development brief for the allocated waste site, along with the relevant CS and development management policies.
51. A number of representations have been made on the matters contained in the development briefs for the waste sites. Many of the matters raised are matters of detail which would need to be considered and addressed at planning application stage or provide contextual information which would need to be taken into account. As such they are not matters which require MMs to make the Plan sound and, where appropriate, the Council intends to make minor changes to the development briefs prior to the adoption of the Plan.

Conclusions on Issue 4

52. Therefore I conclude that the proposed waste site and area allocations are in suitable and appropriate locations; and, are effective, deliverable, fully justified with evidence and soundly based.

Issue 5 – Whether the Plan provides a comprehensive, effective and sound framework for its delivery and monitoring

53. Paragraph 145 of the NPPF states that the landbanks of aggregates minerals reserves should be used principally as an indicator of the security of supply. This is the principal indicator that will be monitored both through the LAA and the EMAMP Annual Monitoring Reports. In addition, the CS contains monitoring indicators for minerals, waste, development management and restoration. The Plan contains specific monitoring indicators for each of its three policies, SL1, SL2 and SL3, which cover the site locations for minerals,

their safeguarding and the allocation of the waste site and areas, in terms of the determination of planning applications under those policies.

Conclusions on Issue 5

54. As such, I consider that the Plan has provided a comprehensive, effective and sound framework for its delivery and monitoring.

Assessment of Legal Compliance

55. My examination of the compliance of the Plan with the legal requirements is summarised in the table below. I conclude that the Plan meets them all.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Council's Minerals and Waste LDS, as revised in April 2017.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and relevant regulations	The SCI was adopted in 2007 and updated in October 2014. Consultation on the Local Plan has complied with its requirements.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	SA has been carried out and is adequate.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	The Habitats Regulations AA Screening Report September 2016 sets out why AA is not necessary. Natural England supports this approach.
National Policy	The Plan complies with national policy.
2004 Act (as amended) and 2012 Regulations.	The Plan complies with the Act and the Regulations.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendation

56. In accordance with Section 20(7) of the 2004 Act I recommend that the submitted Plan is adopted on the basis that it meets in full the requirements of Section 20(5) of the 2004 Act. My report covers the main issues that have led me to this conclusion.

E A Hill

Inspector

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Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Locations

December 2017



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1. Introduction

Purpose of the Document

- 1.1. Lincolnshire County Council is responsible for minerals and waste planning in the County and has prepared the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan in two parts:
 - A **Core Strategy and Development Management Policies** document, adopted on 1 June 2016, which sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County up to 2031. It also sets out the development management policies against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered.
 - A **Site Locations** document (this document) which includes specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for mineral and waste development.
- 1.2. The adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document replaces the Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan (1991) and the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006), with the exception of Policies WLP2, WLP6 and WLP12 of the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006). These policies are replaced by the Site Locations document which was adopted by the County Council on *[Insert date upon adoption]* (see Appendix 2).
- 1.3. Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory responsibility to identify potential sites and areas suitable for minerals and waste development within the county. This Site Locations document follows the principles set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, identifying allocations for minerals and waste development based on a comprehensive process of site assessment and selection.

Supporting Documents

- 1.4. A number of supporting documents provide the evidence base, assessments and methodology behind the Site Locations document, including those below.
 - **Sustainability Appraisal**

The production of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report is mandatory under Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The purpose of an SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents. It also fulfils the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. This document has been subject to sustainability appraisal at each stage of preparation. This has been an iterative process.

- **Habitat Regulations Assessment**

Appropriate Assessment/Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of land use plans is required under the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC (the 'Habitats Directive'). HRA provides for the protection of 'European Sites' (also known as 'Natura 2000' or 'N2K' sites), these are sites which are of exceptional importance in respect of rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species within the European Community.

- **Flood Risk Sequential Test**

The National Planning Policy Framework states that when preparing development plans local planning authorities should adopt a sequential, risk based approach to the location of new development to avoid possible flood risk. A Sequential Test should be applied to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. The sites and areas allocated in this document have been subject to a Flood Risk Sequential Test to inform their suitability.

- **Duty to Co-operate**

Under Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as inserted by Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011, the Council is required to formally co-operate with other local planning authorities and bodies prescribed in regulation 4(1) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This is to maximise the effectiveness of the preparation of the Local Plan and supporting activities so far as it relates to strategic matters. The Council and others are required to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis.

- **Sites and Areas Report**

This Site Locations document is supported by a Sites and Areas Report. The site assessment methodology and site assessment pro-formas used for assessing the sites and areas are set out in the Sites and Areas Report. This considers those sites and areas which have been allocated and those sites and areas which have been discounted, together with the justification for the decisions taken.

2. Legislative and Planning Policy Context

- 2.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Plans whilst European and National policies and strategies provide guidance on their content. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan must be consistent with European and National policies.
- 2.2. This Site Locations document has been produced within the broad context of relevant Plans, Programmes and Directives which have also been instrumental in shaping the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. Details of these documents and plans are set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

Minerals Context

- 2.3. Lincolnshire contains a wide variety of mineral resources. Minerals are extracted within the County for aggregate, non-aggregate and energy purposes. Aggregates are materials derived from sand and gravel, limestone and chalk which are used in the construction industry for building purposes, including asphalt, concrete and mortar. Non-aggregate minerals in Lincolnshire currently include the extraction of building stone. Oil and gas resources are also exploited in the County for energy purposes. There are reserves of ironstone, silica sand, coal and clay within the county, although these are not exploited at present. The most significant minerals produced in the county are sand and gravel, limestone and oil and gas.
- 2.4. The Site Locations document only allocates sites for sand and gravel extraction. There are sufficient permitted reserves of limestone aggregate to meet the annual requirement for crushed rock over the Plan period. The County Council considers that there are sufficient reserves of chalk to meet the low demand in the area. Building stone proposals will be assessed in terms of quality and the likely end market and as such the County Council does not propose to restrict new building stone quarries geographically. In terms of oil and gas, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out a criteria-based approach to be adhered to.

Sand and Gravel

- 2.5. Sand and gravel resources are the most important of the County's aggregate minerals. As set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, over the ten year period from 2004 to

2013, sales from Lincolnshire averaged 2.37 million tonnes (Mt) per annum. This represented 31.1% of sand and gravel sales within the East Midlands. The resources are used primarily in the construction industry as building sand or in the manufacture of concrete and tend to serve local markets.

- 2.6. The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document identifies the total requirement for sand and gravel over the plan period and that there is a shortfall in provision from 2014 to 2031 of 19.76 million tonnes (see table 1).

Table 1: Calculation of Sand and Gravel Provision 2014 – 2031 (inclusive)

A	Annual Requirement	2.37Mt
B	Total Requirement 2014 – 2031	42.66Mt
	Reserves	
C	Permitted Reserves at 31/12/2013	22.90Mt
	Shortfall	
D(B-C)	Shortfall 2014 – 2031	19.76Mt

- 2.7. As set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, this requirement for sand and gravel is divided into three production areas, as illustrated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Calculation of sand and gravel provision for 2014 – 2031 by Production Area (million tonnes)

	Lincoln/Trent Valley	Central Lincs.	South Lincs.
Annual provision	1.00Mt	0.50Mt	0.87Mt
Required provision 2014-2031 (18yr period)	18Mt	9Mt	15.66Mt
Permitted Reserves @ 31/12/13	11.24Mt	4.23Mt	7.43Mt
Shortfall	6.76Mt	4.77Mt	8.23Mt

2.8. As stated above, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out the requirement for sand and gravel provision from 2014 to 2031 (inclusive). Table 3 below updates the situation between 1 January 2014 (which was the base date for the figures used in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document) and 1 September 2016, in relation to planning permissions which have been granted and those applications which have a Committee resolution to grant planning permission but are awaiting completion of a s.106 Planning Obligation. The sites in Table 3 are extensions to existing sand and gravel quarries and have not been included as new allocations within policy SL1, however, the provision made by these sites for sand and gravel is taken into account in the remaining shortfall to be provided through the allocation of sites within policy SL1.

Table 3: Planning permissions granted or with a Committee resolution to grant subject to a s.106 Planning Obligation between 01/01/14 and 01/09/16

	Lincoln/Trent Valley	Central Lincs.	South Lincs.
Baston No.2 Quarry			2.25Mt
Fox's Land, Manor Pit Quarry			0.63Mt
Whisby Quarry	2.2Mt		
Kirkby on Bain Quarry		3.5Mt	
Kirkby on Bain Quarry (s.73)		0.06Mt	
Total	2.2Mt	3.56Mt	2.88Mt
Updated Shortfall	4.56Mt	1.21Mt	5.35Mt

2.9. In allocating sites for sand and gravel the Site Locations document adheres to the policy framework set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, including giving priority to extensions to Active Mining Sites wherever possible. Where new sites are required to replace existing Active Mining Sites that will become exhausted during the plan period, preference is given to sites located within the Areas of Search as shown on the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Key Diagram.

Waste Context

- 2.10. The anticipated future need for waste management capacity is set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document which was based on the Waste Needs Assessment 2014 and subsequent Addendums dated May 2015 and October 2015.

Capacity Gap and Future Requirements

- 2.11. Table 4 summarises the predicted capacity gaps at three intervals corresponding to key points in achieving the assumed recycling and landfill diversion performance rates. The waste types referred to in Table 4 are defined in the glossary in Appendix 3. Negative figures identify capacity surpluses.

Table 4: Forecast Capacity Gaps by Facility Type 2014, 2020, 2025 and 2031

Function	Wastes	Gap 2014	Gap 2020	Gap 2025	Gap 2031
Mixed waste recycling	LACW / C&I / Agric.	74,743	117,752	144,411	172,273
Specialised recycling	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-334,205	-333,447	-332,796	-332,126
Composting	LACW / C&I	-412,290	-439,901	-435,565	-431,033
Treatment plant	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-123,727	-158,190	-175,059	-193,329
Energy recovery	LACW / C&I	37,988	131,663	158,256	186,153
Specialised incineration	Mainly Haz. / Agric.	22,682	23,296	23,823	24,364
Aggregates recycling	CD&E	-411,410	144,242	-20,974	157,099

Non-hazardous landfill	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-36,452	-66,990	-90,724	-115,860
Inert landfill	Mainly CD&E but other non-haz.	-11,938	50,875	137,635	148,557
Hazardous landfill	Hazardous	21,685	22,477	23,127	23,796

[All figures in tonnes (rounded)]. Information taken from the Waste Needs Assessment Model 2014 and update 2015

2.12. Table 5 shows a summary of the number of new waste management facilities that would be needed by type to fill the identified capacity gaps and indicates the average annual capacity that has been assumed in each case. Waste functions for which there is already a surplus are not included.

Table 5: Predicted Requirements for New Facilities

Facility type	Annual capacity	New facilities needed			
		Short term	By 2020	By 2025	By 2031
Mixed LACW & C&I waste recycling	75,000	1	1		1
Energy recovery from LACW & C&I	200,000	1			
Specialised thermal treatment	25,000	1			
CD&E and aggregates recycling	50,000			1	2
Hazardous waste landfill	25,000	1			

[Annual capacity in tonnes]

2.13. No provision is made for inert landfill notwithstanding the fact that there is an identified capacity gap from 2019. The County Council maintains the position of not allocating additional sites for new landfill based on the following factors:

- there is a recognised surplus in non-hazardous landfill throughout the Plan period;
- a number of existing inert waste landfill sites have end dates extending beyond the Plan period with no planning restrictions on the rate of infilling, the rates could therefore be increased to meet demand and reduce the identified capacity gap; and
- there is the potential for C&D recycling rates to increase over the Plan period beyond those planned for in the Waste Needs Assessment, and in such circumstances this would lead to an associated reduction in inert waste landfill requirements.

2.14. In allocating sites and areas to accommodate the identified waste capacity requirements the Site Locations document adheres to the policy framework set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. The spatial strategy for waste set out in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document focuses new and extended waste sites in and around the main urban areas of:

- Lincoln;
- Boston;
- Grantham;
- Spalding;
- Bourne;
- Gainsborough;
- Louth;
- Skegness;
- Sleaford; and
- Stamford.

In addition, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out locational criteria to govern where such development should be located.

3. Site Selection Process

- 3.1. All of the sites and areas considered through the site selection process were identified through two separate call for sites exercises and a desk-top exercise in conjunction with officers at the District, Borough and City Councils.
- 3.2. The sites and areas which have been proposed for potential allocation at all stages have been assessed. This was carried out on the basis of desk-based opportunities and constraints assessments; information provided by consultees, stakeholders and third parties; site visits; and the outcomes of formal and informal consultations.
- 3.3. A 'site' is an individual plot of land whereas an 'area' is a number of individual plots of land combined within a wider area, for example, an industrial estate or employment area.
- 3.4. The methodology for site/area assessment and selection has developed during the preparation of the document and has been informed and refined through each stage of consultation on the Site Locations document. A detailed description of the site/area selection process and methodology is set out in the Sites and Areas Report.
- 3.5. In summary, an approach was developed to allow all the relevant information about a site/area to be presented so that a professional judgement could be made over its level of compliance with the policies of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. This involved the development of two site assessment forms, one for minerals and one for waste. These forms vary slightly to take into account the different considerations that apply.
- 3.6. Both site assessment forms list a wide range of criteria that need to be taken into account, and which are grouped into categories. The first of these are the "Level 1 Constraints". These apply when a site/area is within, contains or is adjacent to an area/asset with a national designation, these being the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), heritage assets (Scheduled Monument / listed building) or sites of nature conservation importance (Sites of Special Scientific Interest / Ancient Woodland). The Level 1 Constraints also apply when a site/area is within or adjacent to an internationally designated site or is likely to impact on an internationally designated site. Sites/areas that fell within the Level 1 Constraints were not considered further, unless there was evidence that the development of the site/area

would not have an adverse impact on the protected area/asset (including, where appropriate, its setting).

- 3.7. All sites/areas that passed the Level 1 Constraints were then assessed under three further categories, starting with other constraints ("Level 2 Constraints"). These assessed the potential impacts on:
 - communities;
 - water resources and flood risk;
 - land instability;
 - landscape/visual intrusion;
 - nature conservation;
 - historic environment and built heritage;
 - traffic and access;
 - air emissions, including dust;
 - noise and vibration;
 - other disruptions to amenity (waste sites/areas only)
 - aircraft hazard; and
 - agricultural land.
- 3.8. The next category considered the opportunities that might arise from each site/area in relation to:
 - accessibility and sustainable transport;
 - flood alleviation and water management (mineral sites only);
 - co-location and compatible land uses; and
 - restoration (mineral sites only).
- 3.9. Issues relating to deliverability, were then considered, namely:
 - land ownership (mineral sites only);
 - operator interest (mineral sites only);
 - borehole information (mineral sites only);
 - planning history; and
 - conformity with strategic policies in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- 3.10. The site assessment forms also considered the results of the supporting assessments (that is, the Sustainability Appraisal, the Habitats Regulations Assessment and the Flood Risk Sequential Test) to inform the final conclusion.
- 3.11. Each site/area was then banded into one of four categories to aid the selection process, ranging from Band A (sites/areas with no significant planning issues) to Band D (sites/areas that have significant constraints and where insufficient information had been provided to demonstrate that these could be overcome).

- 3.12. For waste sites/areas considered suitable for allocation, the waste assessment form identified the type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriate.
- 3.13. This Site Locations document is the culmination of the above process. It allocates sites for future minerals development and safeguards these against other forms of development. These are locations known to be available and which are, in principle, suitable for minerals development. It also allocates a site and areas for future waste development. This site is safeguarded for waste use through Policy W8 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. However, with respect to the areas allocated, waste use will be considered alongside other employment uses and therefore the allocations are not safeguarded solely for waste use.

4. Minerals Sites

- 4.1. Policy SL1 identifies sufficient sites to meet the requirements for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel provision in accordance with Policy M2 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. This gives priority to extensions to existing Active Mining Sites followed by replacement sites for existing Active Mining Sites which will be depleted during the plan period and which are located within the Areas of Search.
- 4.2. The indicative location of each site allocated in policy SL1 is shown on the Site Locations Policies Map at Figure 1 with further detail provided within the Development Briefs in Appendix 1.
- 4.3. In summary, the requirements for the Production Areas are met through the remaining permitted reserves in existing sites, by the provision of sand and gravel from extensions to existing sites that have a Committee resolution to grant planning permission subject to the completion of S106 Planning Obligations, and through the following allocations:
 - Lincoln Trent Valley: Extensions to Swinderby Airfield and Norton Bottoms quarries.
 - Central Lincolnshire: Extensions to North Kelsey Road; Kettleby and Kirkby on Bain quarries.
 - South Lincolnshire: Extensions to West Deeping and Baston Number 2 quarries. A new production unit is also required in this Production Area to meet the required level of provision and is allocated at Manor Farm.
- 4.4. The above sites cover the areas for which the proponents intend to make planning applications during the Plan period. Some of these sites, however, will not be required until well into the plan period and, as a result, will only be partially worked during this period. In these cases the sites have not been subdivided to restrict the allocations to the areas to be worked in the Plan period. Such an approach could make future applications unviable or restrict the restoration options. As a result the overall allocation in each Production Area exceeds the requirements of Policy M2.
- 4.5. As the sites will not be fully worked during the Plan period, Table 6 indicates how the requirement for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel would be met from the allocated sites. This takes into account the existing permitted reserves at each quarry and, where known, the proposed annual production level. As the production levels proposed by

the proponents are higher than recent production levels which were used for calculating the shortfall, the contributions from the sites have been adjusted proportionately so that they sum to the shortfall for the relevant Production Area. While this approach is only indicative, the higher overall allocations allow some flexibility should demand exceed the forecast levels.

Table 6: Estimated contribution of allocated sites to the shortfall in the provision of sand & gravel 2014-2031

Production area (and shortfall)	Site reference	Site name	Total reserves	Estimated Contribution to the Shortfall
Lincoln/Trent Valley (shortfall 4.56 mt)	MS04-LT	Swinderby Airfield	7.0mt	2.25mt
	MS05-LT	Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford	6.8mt	2.31mt
Total			13.8mt	4.56mt
Central Lincolnshire (shortfall 1.21mt)	MS07/08-CL	Kettleby Quarry, Bigby	3.25mt	0.86mt
	MS09-CL	North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor	0.15mt	0.13mt
	MS15-CL	Kirkby on Bain (Phase 2)	3.1mt	0.22mt
Total			6.5mt	1.21mt
South Lincolnshire (shortfall 5.35mt)	MS25-SL	Manor Farm, Greatford	3.0mt	2.79mt
	MS27-SL	Baston No 2 Quarry, Langtoft	2.5mt	1.40mt
	MS29-SL	West Deeping	2.2mt	1.16mt
Total			7.7mt	5.35mt

Policy SL1: Mineral Site Allocations

A steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes, in accordance with Policy M2 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, will be provided through:

- **the continued provision of sand and gravel from the remaining permitted reserves at the following sites:**
 - **Baston No 1 Quarry;**
 - **Baston No 2 Quarry;**
 - **Baston Manor Pit Quarry;**
 - **Kettleby Quarry;**
 - **King Street Quarry;**
 - **Kirkby on Bain Quarry;**
 - **North Kelsey Road Quarry;**
 - **Norton Bottoms Quarry;**
 - **Norton Disney Quarry;**
 - **Red Barn Pit Quarry;**
 - **Swinderby Airfield Quarry;**
 - **Tattershall (Park Farm) Quarry;**
 - **West Deeping Quarry; and**
 - **Whisby Quarry**

- **the provision of sand and gravel from extensions to the following sites which have a resolution to grant planning permission subject to a s.106 Planning Obligation:**
 - **Whisby Quarry; and**
 - **Kirkby on Bain Quarry**

and

- **the granting of planning permission for sand and gravel working from the following allocated sites where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:**

Site Reference	Name	Production Area	Total Reserve (minimum quantity to be worked during plan period)	Type
MS04-LT	Swinderby Airfield Quarry	Lincoln Trent Valley	7.0mt (of which 2.25mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS05-LT	Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford	Lincoln Trent Valley	6.8mt (of which 2.31mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS07/08-CL	Kettleby Quarry, Bigby	Central Lincolnshire	3.25mt (of which 0.86mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS09-CL	North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor	Central Lincolnshire	0.15mt (of which 0.13mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS15-CL	Kirkby on Bain (Phase 2)	Central Lincolnshire	3.1mt (of which 0.22mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS25-SL	Manor Farm, Greatford	South Lincolnshire	3mt (of which 2.79mt to be worked during plan period)	New replacement site
MS27-SL	Baston No.2 Quarry, Langtoft (Phase 2)	South Lincolnshire	2.5mt (of which 1.40mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension
MS29-SL	West Deeping	South Lincolnshire	2.2mt (of which 1.16mt to be worked during plan period)	Extension

The allocated sites shall be developed in accordance with the Development Briefs in Appendix 1 of this plan.

- 4.6. Policy M12 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document safeguards existing minerals sites and the associated minerals infrastructure. Policy SL2 builds on this to ensure that all of the sites allocated in Policy SL1 as extensions to existing quarries or new sand and gravel quarries will be safeguarded in order to meet the requirement for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel provision. It seeks not only to protect the allocated sites against detrimental impacts of non-minerals development on the sites themselves, but also protects the allocations through consideration of non-minerals development proposals within an area of 250 metres surrounding the site to ensure that the future minerals development of the site is not constrained, for example, if sensitive developments such as housing are permitted nearby. Whilst this 250m zone should not be regarded as an "exclusion zone", if the County Council considers that proposed development within the zone is likely to be adversely affected by the mineral operations, the applicant would need to demonstrate that such impacts could be mitigated without imposing unreasonable burdens on the mineral operator.
- 4.7. The Site Specific Minerals Safeguarding Areas of 250 metres around minerals sites, as shown in Figure 3 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, have been extended to include all of the sites allocated in Policy SL1 and are shown in relation to each allocation in the Development Briefs in Appendix 1. These sites have also been defined as Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs), which will be notified to the District Councils. This will provide the mechanism for the District Councils to consult the County Council before granting planning permission on planning applications they receive for non-minerals development which fall within the boundary of a MCA. District Councils within the County will be supplied with a copy of the MCAs along with the development criteria that the County Council wish to be consulted on. It will be the responsibility of the District Councils to ensure that the County Council is consulted on development located within a MCA, and that Policy SL2 is taken into account.

Policy SL2: Safeguarding Mineral Allocations

Allocated sites, as set out in Policy SL1, including an area of 250 metres surrounding each site, will be safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the sites or prejudice or jeopardise their use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.

Exemptions

This policy does not apply to the following:

- ***Applications for householder development***
- ***Applications for alterations to existing buildings and for change of use of existing development, unless intensifying activity on site***
- ***Applications for Advertisement Consent***
- ***Applications for Listed Building Consent***
- ***Applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted***
- ***Prior Notifications (telecommunications; forestry; agriculture; demolition)***
- ***Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing or Proposed Use or Development (CLUEDS and CLOPUDs)***
- ***Applications for Tree Works***

5. Waste Sites and Areas

- 5.1. Policy SL3 allocates sufficient sites and areas for waste management facilities to meet identified capacity gaps, in accordance with Policy W1 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. These sites and areas are based on the locational criteria of Policies W3 and W4.
- 5.2. The one site identified for waste use in Policy SL3 is safeguarded for this purpose by Policy W8 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- 5.3. Areas allocated in Policy SL3 as suitable for waste management facilities are not safeguarded solely for this use because they are likely to be suitable for a range of industrial or employment uses and therefore these alternative uses should not be prejudiced.

Policy SL3: Waste Site and Area Allocations

Future requirements for new waste facilities in order to meet capacity gaps, in accordance with Policy W1 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, will be provided through:

- **the granting of planning permission for waste uses at the following site where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:**

Site Reference	Name	Town	Area
WS17-SK	Vantage Park, Gonerby Moor	Grantham	2.4 ha

and

- **the granting of planning permission for waste uses within the following areas where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposal is in accordance with the development plan:**

Site Reference	Name	Town	Area
WA01-WL	Heapham Road	Gainsborough	34 ha
WA02-CL	West of Outer Circle Road	Lincoln	26.9 ha
WA03-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (North)	Lincoln	14.8 ha
WA04-CL	Allenby Road Trading Estate (South)	Lincoln	22.3 ha
WA05-CL	Great Northern Terrace	Lincoln	31.1 ha
WA09-NK	Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate	Sleaford	18.9 ha
WA11-EL	A16 Grimsby Road	Louth	88.5 ha
WA14-EL	Holmes Way	Horncastle	28 ha
WA16-SK	North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drove	Bourne	16 ha
WA22-BO	Riverside Industrial Estate	Boston	119 ha
WA25-SH	Wardentree Lane / Enterprise Park	Spalding	195.6 ha
WA26-SH	Clay Lake Industrial Estate	Spalding	25 ha
WS03-WL	Gallamore Lane	Market Rasen	10.2 ha
WS08-NK	Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park	Sleaford	14.6 ha
WS09-NK	Bonemill Lane	Sleaford	9.3 ha
WS12-EL	A158 Burgh Road West	Skegness	9.6 ha

The allocated site and areas shall be developed in accordance with the Development Briefs in Appendix 1 of this plan.

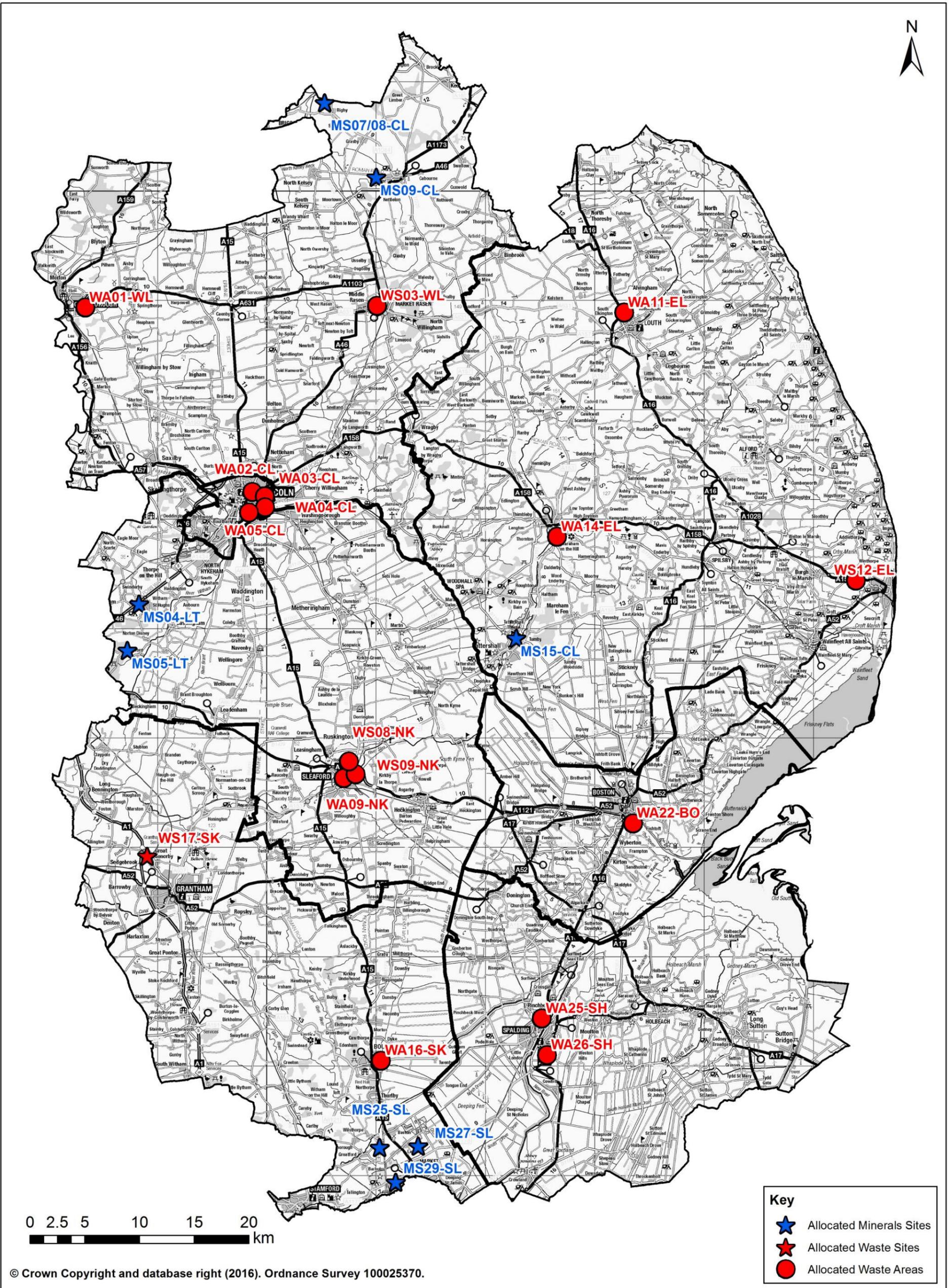
6. Implementation and Monitoring

- 6.1. The preparation of the Site Locations document has been informed by a supporting evidence base. The sites and areas must be monitored and reviewed to ensure that the document responds to changing circumstances; and any other factors affecting the deliverability of the sites contained within it. Chapter 9 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document sets out the County Council's commitment to delivering a 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to implementing, monitoring and reviewing proposals for minerals and waste development in Lincolnshire. In line with this, the Council has prepared a monitoring framework for this Plan that should be used in conjunction with the monitoring frameworks outlined in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- 6.2. The monitoring framework prepared by the Council comprises a short set of indicators and targets. These are consistent with statutory indicators, those included in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and the Sustainability Assessment/Strategic Environmental Assessment framework, which support the overall Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 6.3. The information on monitoring of the site allocations will be reported in the Council's AMRs.
- 6.4. Monitoring indicators related to site allocations are set out in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Policy Related Indicators and Targets

Core Strategy Objective	SA Objective	Policy	Indicator	Target
b.	8, 13	SL1: Mineral Site Allocations	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy SL1.	100%
f.	11	SL2: Safeguarding Mineral Allocations	Number of planning applications that are granted planning permission where the County Council has expressed the view that the proposals would be contrary to policy SL2.	Zero
e.	8, 9, 12	SL3: Waste Site and Area Allocations	Percentage of relevant planning applications determined in accordance with policy SL3.	100%

Figure 1: Site Locations Policies Map



Maps of each allocated Site and Area are provided within the Site Development Briefs

Appendix 1: Development Briefs

This Appendix contains Development Briefs for each of the allocated minerals and waste sites and areas. These Development Briefs set out the key site specific information relating to potential constraints, opportunities and issues which need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The information in the Development Briefs should not be treated as exhaustive. The Development Briefs are based on an assessment of the sites at the time this plan was written and therefore if circumstances change or new information becomes available prior to sites coming forward through a planning application, this will also need to be taken into account.

As a result of the issues set out in the Development Briefs, and depending on the precise nature of the development proposed, mitigation measures may be required in order to prevent adverse impacts occurring or, if adverse impacts are unavoidable and it is considered that they are an acceptable part of the development, compensation measures may be required to address the harm caused. Mitigation and compensation measures will form part of the discussions with applicants, which it is recommended take place at the pre-application stage.

Minerals Sites

The Development Briefs for the minerals sites set out the matters to be taken into account in relation to each site and the restoration objectives and priorities for each site. Planning applications relating to allocated sites must be accompanied by a full scheme of working and sufficient information to demonstrate that the proposals accord with the relevant policies of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. For all allocated sites this must include:

- Air Quality Assessment;
- Ecological Survey;
- Flood Risk Assessment;
- Assessment of any Impacts from Changes to the Groundwater Levels (from Watering and Dewatering), including those on the Natural and Historic Environment);
- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment;
- Noise Assessment;
- Transport Statement; and
- Tree Survey.

In addition, assessments, and where necessary, full details of mitigation measures will be required to address all of the site specific issues identified in the Development Briefs.

It is strongly recommended that prior to the submission of any planning application for the allocated minerals sites, the applicant enters into discussions with the County Council and that an Environmental Impact Assessment screening opinion is requested from the County Council. This will assess whether the proposed development falls within the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 as development which must be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. If the proposed development is determined to require an Environmental Statement, it is recommended that prior to submission of the application a scoping opinion is requested from the County Council. This will establish what issues need to be addressed in any Environmental Statement and develop the issues cited in the Development Briefs, taking into account any further information which becomes available between the adoption of this plan and the planning application being submitted.

All of the allocated minerals sites are for sand and gravel operations and Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Policy R3: Restoration of Sand and Gravel Operations within Areas of Search is of particular relevance. All applications for planning permission for these sites must comply with Core Strategy and Development Management Policies R1: Restoration and Aftercare, Policy R2: Afteruse and Policy R3: Restoration of Sand and Gravel Operations within Areas of Search, in addition to all relevant development management policies.

A landscape-scale approach to restoration should be adopted for all minerals sites, taking into account the existing natural, built, historic and cultural landscape character; and existing or proposed restoration of minerals sites adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the allocation. All restoration schemes must be designed to best meet the particular characteristics and future aspirations of the wider landscape. These may include opportunities for natural flood risk mitigation, river restoration, tourism or other multi-functional uses. Restoration schemes utilising imported waste will not be acceptable, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated.

The requirements of Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Policy DM11: Soils and Policy DM12: Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land must be adhered to and applications must demonstrate how the proposals comply with these policies. As acknowledged within Chapter 8 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, whilst best and most versatile agricultural land should be safeguarded, this will not necessarily require sites to be restored to agriculture. Other uses, or a combination of agriculture and other uses, could be considered to provide for a net-gain in biodiversity. Net gains in biodiversity will be sought in relation to the restoration of every minerals site. Where specific priority habitats have been identified for creation or expansion through the restoration of minerals sites, they are set out in the Development

Briefs. The priority habitats listed are those as described in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan: Priority Habitats Descriptions (2011) and the relevant local Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping studies. Restoration schemes should maximise the extent of priority habitats as set out in the Development Briefs. Care should, however, be taken in the design of the scheme to ensure habitat packing is avoided, that is, where small areas of lots of habitats are packed into a site.

Lincoln / Trent Valley

Allocations within the Lincoln / Trent Valley production area fall within the Central Lincolnshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Study (2013). This identifies the area within which the sites lie as having opportunities to create and restore a mosaic of habitats. This area is characterised by a low lying landscape with little woodland cover. Development within this area should take into account the strategy of the Witham Valley Country Park, promoting the linking of green infrastructure, biodiversity enhancements and footpath links; and halt the decline of wetlands in the Trent Valley. Restoration schemes focusing on nature conservation should prioritise wetland and other open habitats.

Central Lincolnshire

The Central Lincolnshire area is characterised by an agricultural landscape. Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust's Living Landscape project in the Kirkby Moor and Bain Valley area aims to create an extensive area of new wildlife habitats to expand, buffer and link existing habitats of national importance. Priority should be given to open habitats with a proportion of wet woodland in nature conservation restoration schemes.

South Lincolnshire

The South Lincolnshire production area is characterised by an expansive, flat, open, low-lying fenland landscape with negligible woodland cover. The South Lincolnshire Fenlands Partnership area incorporates these sites and seeks to re-create sustainable wetland areas. In order to meet the aims and objectives of the South Lincolnshire Fenlands Partnership and the Lincolnshire BAP, priority should be given to wetland and other open habitats rather than woodland in nature conservation restoration schemes.

Waste Sites and Areas

The Development Briefs for the waste site and area allocations set out the range of potential waste uses for each site or area. These are the waste uses which have been deemed acceptable following careful assessment of each site and area. The nature of the use proposed at planning application stage will

determine what information will be necessary to accompany any planning application and whether the application will fall under the provisions of requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment. It will also determine under which policy or policies of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies the application will be assessed. It is strongly recommended that prior to the submission of any planning application for the allocated waste site or areas the applicant enters discussions with the Council to establish what information it will be necessary to provide with such an application.

Other Issues

Where constraints are identified, either in the Development Brief, or as part of the planning application process, permits, licences, or other consents may be required from other regulatory bodies and infrastructure providers. Such organisations may also have their own asset easements and safeguarding requirements that need to be taken into account where relevant.

MS04-LT Swinderby Airfield, Witham St Hughs Development Brief

Grid Reference: E488676 N362505

District: North Kesteven District Council

Parish: Witham St Hughs

Production Area: Lincoln/Trent Valley

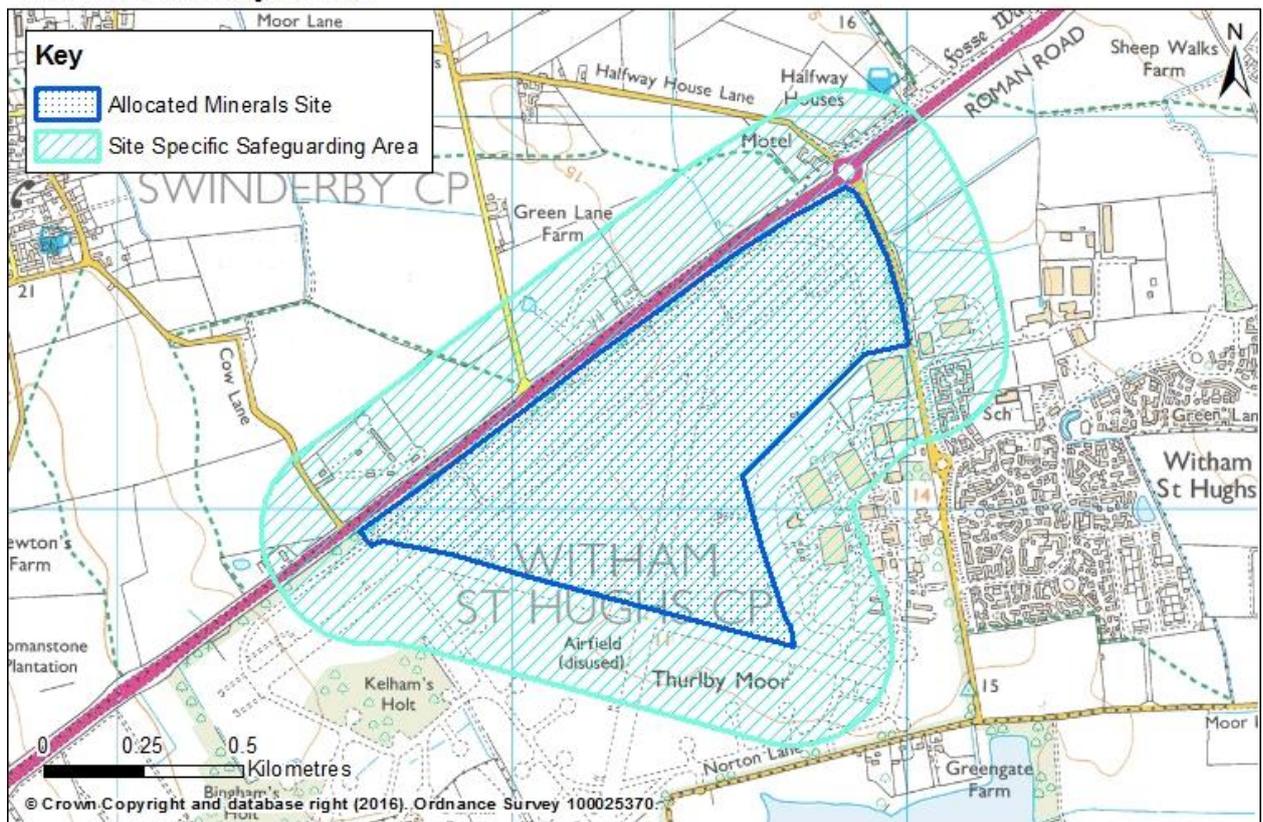
Area of Site: 68.3 ha

Mineral Type: Sand and Gravel

Total Mineral Resource: 7.0mt

Timing of Delivery: 2025 – extension of existing Swinderby Airfield Quarry

MS04-LT Swinderby Airfield



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- The existing boundary hedge alongside the A46 should be retained.
- Within Witham Valley Country Park.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology within area and evidence of a possible Roman Road, crop marks and possible historic parkland nearby.
- Half Way House (Grade II listed) lies approximately 80 metres north of the north east corner of the site on the roundabout of the A46.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits.
- Requirement to ensure works do not impact on Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board maintained drain to the north of the A46.
- Some areas of the site are at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm, existing adjacent site subject to a water management plan.

Transport and Access

- A Transport Assessment will be required to enable trip generation to be considered.
- Improved access to the site from Camp Road has already taken place.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

Other

- A school lies 225 metres west.
- Site lies within RAF Waddington Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Requirement to assess land stability issues in relation to adjacent industrial units.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Need to link to approved restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which includes lakes, wet woodland, grassland and associated habitats with a nature conservation end use.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
 - Broadleaved woodland;
 - Heathland;
 - Acid Grassland;
 - Wetland.

- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Waddington and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.
- Role within the Witham Valley Country Park – including improved public access and links to green infrastructure.

MS05-LT Norton Bottoms Quarry, Stapleford Development Brief

Grid Reference: E487697 N357677

District: North Kesteven District Council

Parish: Stapleford

Production Area: Lincoln/Trent Valley

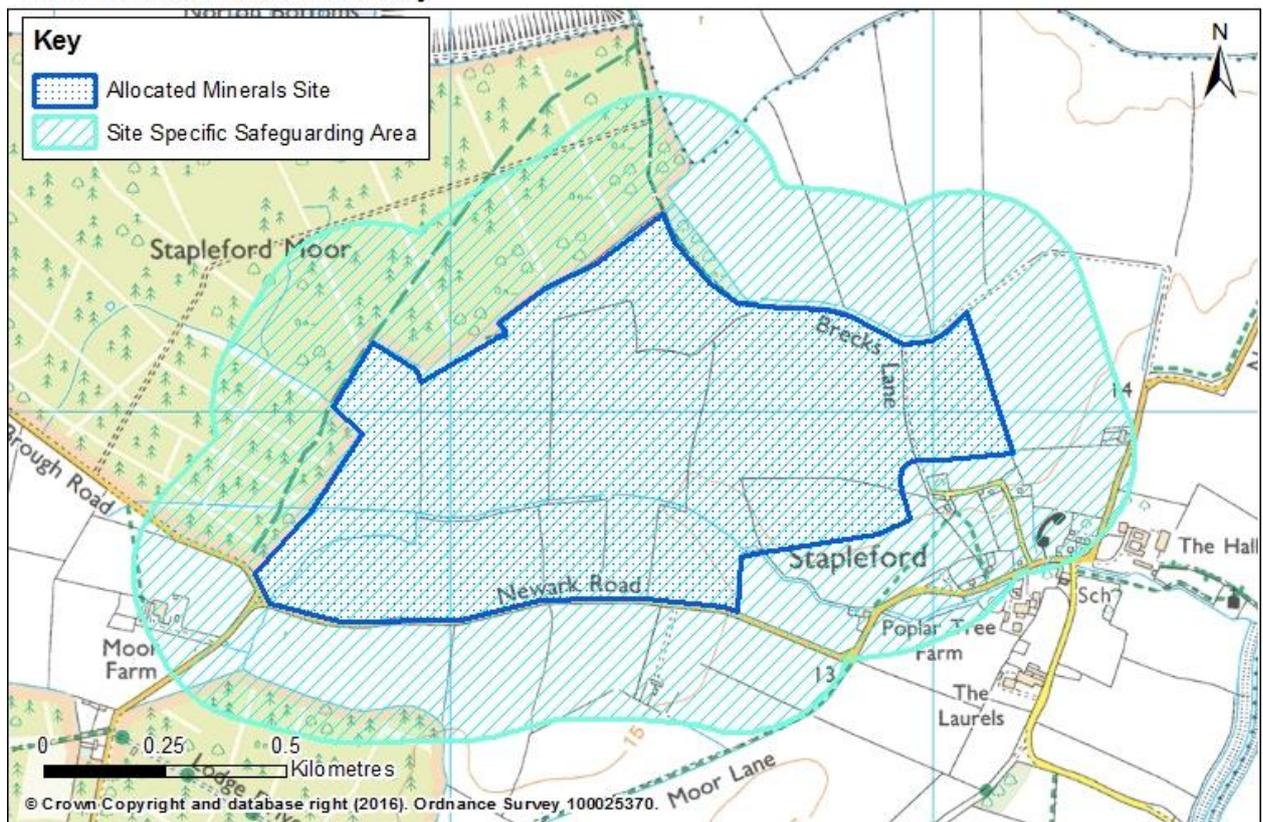
Area of Site: 76.4 ha

Mineral Type: Sand and Gravel

Total Mineral Resource: 6.8mt

Timing of Delivery: 2020 – extension of existing Norton Bottoms Quarry

MS05-LT Norton Bottoms Quarry



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies adjacent to Stapleford Moor Local Wildlife Site.
- Site is approximately 150 metres from Stapleford Wood Local Wildlife Site which is designated as a plantation on an ancient woodland site with some small areas of ancient semi-natural woodland.
- Within Witham Valley Country Park.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology.
- Site is bounded by Stapleford Hall parkland and settlement.
- The settlement of Stapleford has a number of listed buildings.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located in Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is adjacent to an ordinary watercourse which has a floodplain that extends into the site.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and a brook runs west to east across the south of the site.

Transport and Access

- A Transport Assessment will be required to enable trip generation to be considered.
- Access to be provided via an existing dedicated private haul road from the A46.
- Breck's Lane (track) crosses the eastern part of the site.
- The conveyor system to the plant site would cross a PRoW.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration, particularly in relation to the residents of Stapleford.
- A number of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) lie adjacent or close to the site – Stap/2/1 lies adjacent to part of the north west boundary; Stap/3/1 lies to the north east boundary; Stap/6/1 lies close to the south east boundary.

Other

- Site lies within RAF Waddington Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture.
- Potential for flood storage capacity and for slowing the flows of the River Witham.
- Opportunity to restore habitat links to the adjacent Stapleford Moor Woodland Local Wildlife Site.
- Priority habitats could include:
 - Broadleaved woodland (including Ancient Woodland buffer zones);
 - Heathland;
 - Acid grassland;
 - Wetland.
- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Waddington and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.
- Role within the Witham Valley Country Park – including improved public access and links to green infrastructure.

MS07/08-CL Kettleby Quarry, Bigby Development Brief

Grid Reference: E504528 N408440

District: West Lindsey District Council

Parish: Bigby

Production Area: Central Lincolnshire

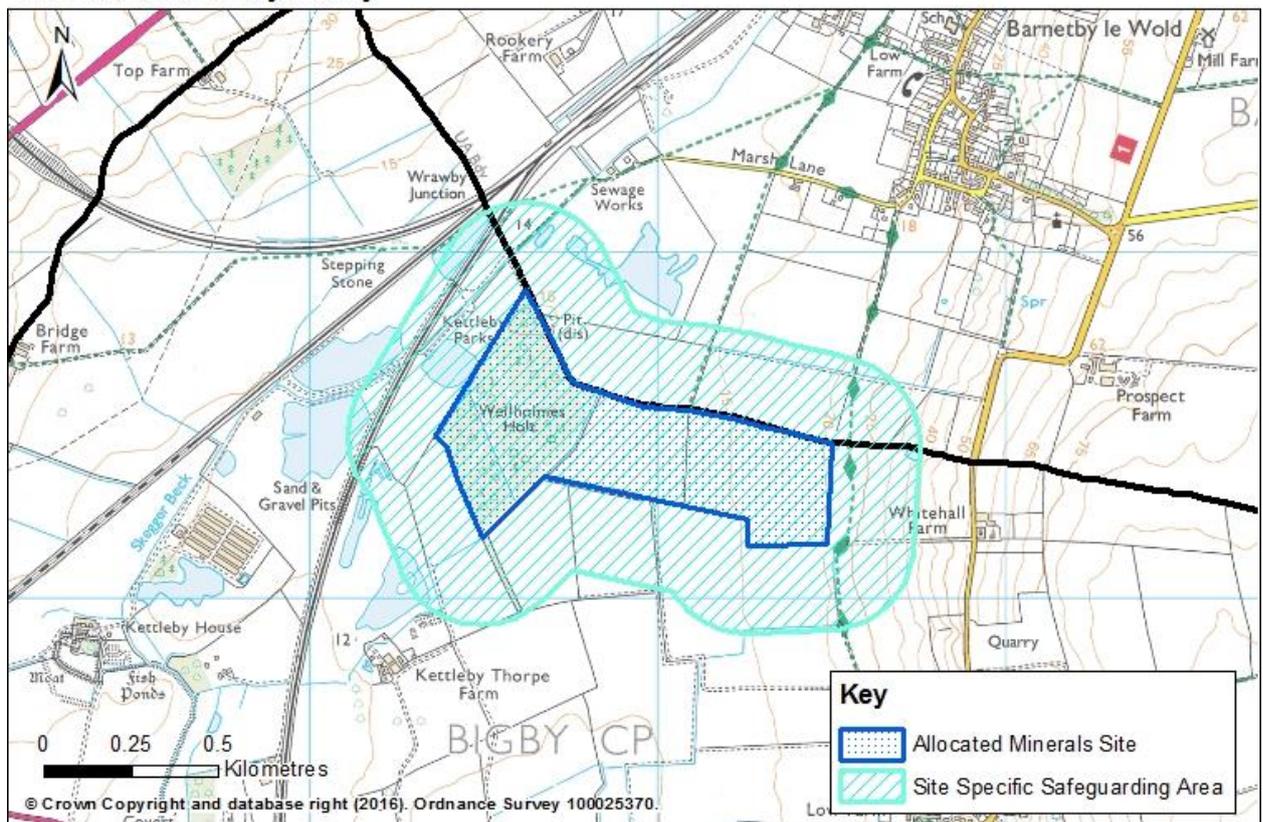
Area of Site: 38.3 ha

Mineral Type: Sand and Gravel

Total Mineral Resource: 3.25mt

Timing of Delivery: 2022 – extension to existing Kettleby Quarry

MS07/08-CL Kettleby Quarry



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Require ecological survey as part of site is within an existing woodland site, Wellholmes Holt.
- Kettleby House Farm Local Geological Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Barnetby Road Verges Local Wildlife Site lies 350 metres east and Bigby Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest lies 500 metres south east.

- Views from the upland edge to the east, including Bigby and Barnetby and from the Viking Way Long Distance Footpath need to be considered.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Site has remains of a prehistoric settlement on it, is close to a medieval moated site and the shrunken medieval settlement of Bigby and close to a historic Deer Park.
- The settlements of Barnetby le Wold (to the north) and Bigby (to the south) have several listed buildings including the Grade I listed St Mary's Church and All Saints Church.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Parts of the site are within Flood Zone 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is adjacent to an ordinary watercourse which has a floodplain that extends into the site.
- A Principle Aquifer lies within the bedrock approximately 200 metres east, the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and drainage ditches are present on site – require assessment of impacts.
- Risk of flooding from surface water in a 1 in 1000 year storm.

Transport and Access

- Require assessment of impacts of HGV movements on local villages and towns.
- Existing access to Kettleby Quarry acceptable.
- A Transport Assessment would be required to determine the increase in vehicular trips.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

Other

- Site lies within Humberside Airport Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.

- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Overhead telephone lines cross roads in the vicinity of the site.
- Power line crosses the access road.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture and nature conservation.
- Potential for flood storage capacity and for slowing the flows of the River Ancholme.
- Priority habitats could include:
 - Heathland;
 - Acid Grassland.

MS09-CL North Kelsey Road Quarry, Caistor Development Brief

Grid Reference: E510038 N401312

District: West Lindsey District Council

Parish: Caistor

Production Area: Central Lincolnshire

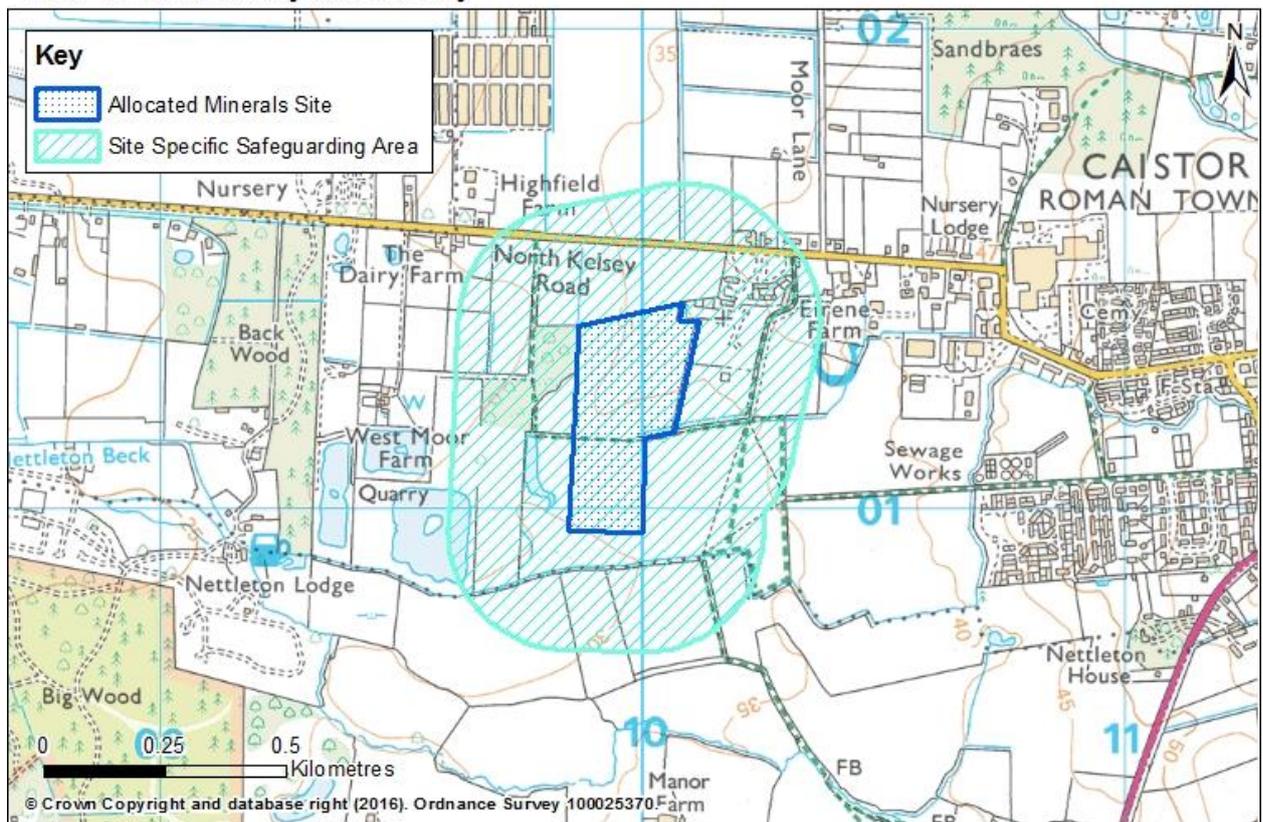
Area of Site: 8.7 ha

Mineral Type: Building Sand

Total Mineral Resource: 0.15mt

Timing of Delivery: 2019 – extension of existing North Kelsey Road Quarry

MS09-CL North Kelsey Road Quarry



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Fonaby Sand Pit Local Geological Site lies adjacent to the south west.
- Woodland lies adjacent to the northern part of the western boundary.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology, adjacent to a purported Roman Road, contains evidence of Mesolithic to late Bronze Age, as well as undated, cropmarks and extensive evidence of Late Iron Age / Roman settlement / farmstead.
- Lies to the west of the Roman Town of Caistor which forms an extensive scheduled monument.
- Extensive Caistor Conservation Area.
- Caistor has numerous listed buildings including a Grade I Roman Wall and Grade I Church of St Peter and St Paul.
- To the east of the site is a further scheduled monument, medieval fishponds and a listed building.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and a drainage ditch runs south from the centre eastern boundary – require assessment of impacts.
- Risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 100 year storm.

Transport and Access

- Require assessment of impacts of HGV movements on Caistor.
- Public Right of Way Caistor/40/1 runs through the middle of the site (east-west) then along the northern part of the western boundary.
- Existing access acceptable.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

Other

- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture with a lake.
- East Midlands Airport previously raised concerns regarding impacts of bird strike from the proposed restoration waterbody so need to take cumulative impacts into account.
- Priority habitats could include:

- Heathland;
- Acid Grassland.

MS15-CL Kirkby on Bain Phase 2, Tattershall Thorpe Development Brief

Grid Reference: E522884 N359379

District: East Lindsey District Council

Parish: Tattershall

Production Area: Central Lincolnshire

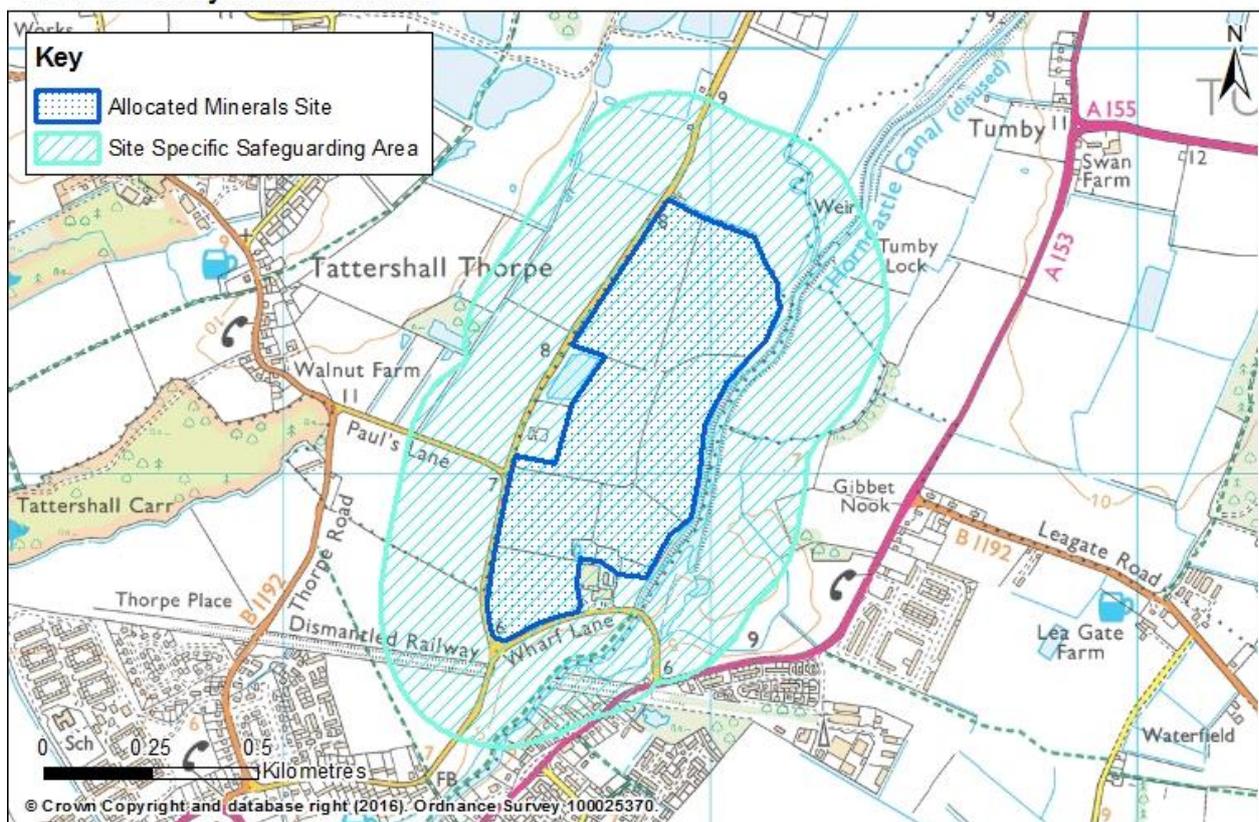
Area of Site: 33.8 ha

Mineral Type: Sand and Gravel

Total Mineral Resource: 3.1mt

Timing of Delivery: 2030 – extension to existing Kirkby on Bain Quarry

MS15-CL Kirkby on Bain Phase 2



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Located approximately 600 metres from Tattershall Carrs Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is comprised of two sites designated as the most extensive examples of ancient woodland on fen edge sand and gravels dominated by alder in Lincolnshire – potential impacts of lowering of the water table on this SSSI need to be assessed and hydrological and hydrogeological issues must be considered.

- Site within 2km of Kirkby Moor SSSI, designated as an extensive area of heathland over fen-edge sands and gravels; Fulsby Wood SSSI, designated as the largest example of ancient acidic oak woodland in the county; and Troy Wood SSSI, designated as an extensive oak woodland.
- Pingle Site of Nature Conservation Importance lies 230 metres southeast of the site and Coningsby Meadow Site of Nature Conservation Importance lies 230 metres east of the site.
- Requirement to protect a significant area of Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat.
- There is woodland in the vicinity of the site.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- A scheduled monument lies 500 metres west of the site.
- High potential for archaeology.
- Cumulative impacts on the setting of Tattershall Castle need to be taken into account.
- A number of listed buildings in the surrounding area.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located in Flood Zone 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is adjacent to Horncastle Canal Main River which has a floodplain that extends into the site.
- Some areas at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm.
- An easement of 30 metres from the top of the bank of the river to any mineral excavation should be allowed for to protect the stability of the river bank and ensure that excavation doesn't increase flood risk.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits, Horncastle Canal / River Bain are adjacent to the east of the site and a lake lies adjacent to the west of the site – require assessment of impacts.

Transport and Access

- Require assessment of impacts of HGV movements on Tattershall Thorpe, Coningsby, Kirkby on Bain and Woodhall Spa. Routeing agreement will be required.
- Additional land required to facilitate internal access to the site.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

Other

- Site lies within RAF Coningsby Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Scholey Park (mixed farmland used for outdoor events) lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Overhead telephone lines run north to south down centre of the site.
- Water mains pipes within site.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which is approved for agriculture, waterbodies and nature conservation.
- Potential for flood storage capacity to reduce risk to third parties and to reduce maintenance of the river banks.
- Opportunities for linking Tattershall Carrs SSSI and Kirkby Moor SSSI habitats to minerals sites, providing greater ecological and hydrological connectivity.
- Restoration of the site in the flood plain of the Lower Bain Valley provides opportunities to reconnect the river with its flood plain and / or create or enhance connected back channel habitat.
- Priority habitats could include:
 - Heathland;
 - Acid grassland;
 - Wet grassland (floodplain grazing marsh / meadow);
 - Wet woodland.
- Other habitats which may be appropriate include:
 - Reedbed;
 - Ponds;
 - Lowland neutral grassland;
 - Marsh and swamp
- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Coningsby and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.

MS25-SL Manor Farm, Greatford Development Brief

Grid Reference: E510463 N312441

District: South Kesteven District Council

Parish: Greatford

Production Area: South Lincolnshire

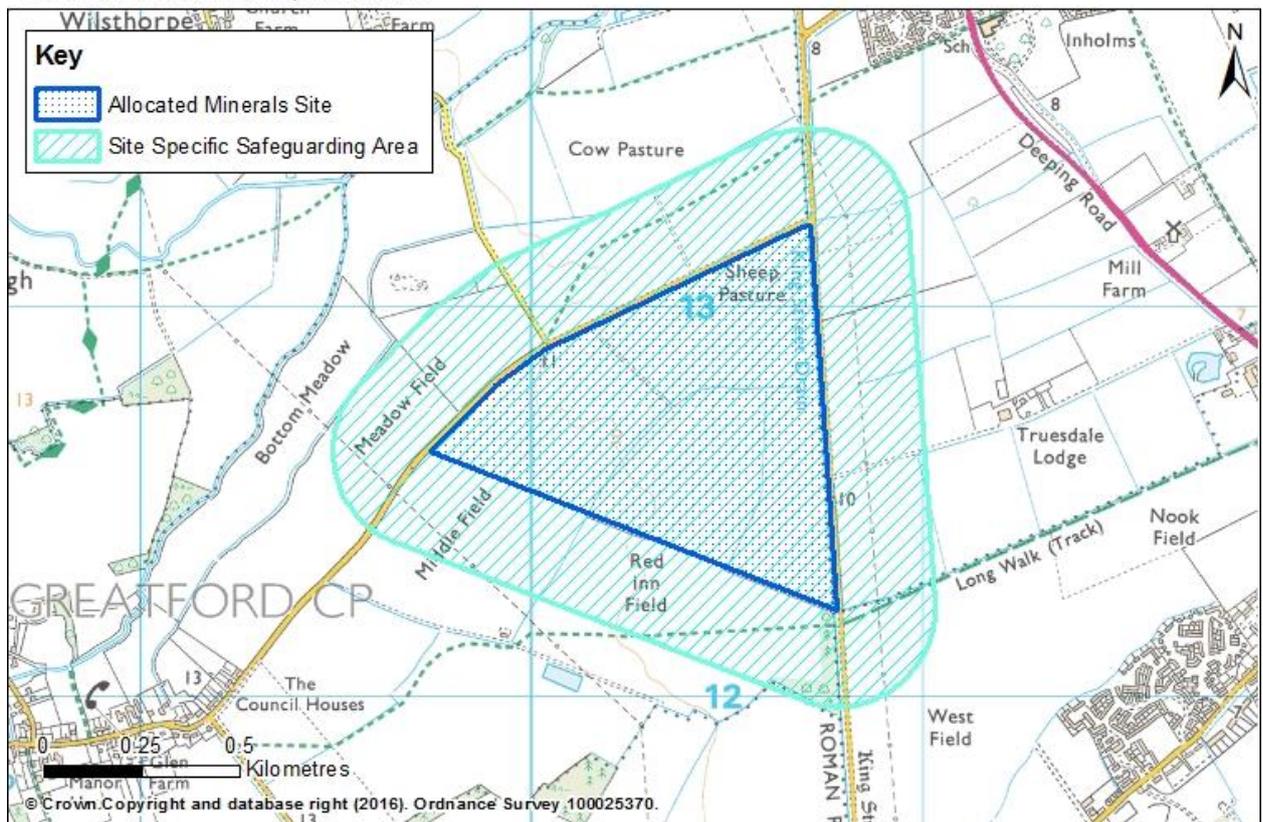
Area of Site: 50.1 ha

Mineral Type: Sand and Gravel

Total Mineral Resource: 3mt

Timing of Delivery: Anticipated within the next five years

MS25-SL Manor Farm, Greatford



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site is within 4km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC, particularly in relation to water quantity, water quality and flows of water as a result of dewatering and drainage. Any restoration of this site must take into

account the potential adverse impacts of tree and woodland planting on the SAC.

- Site is within 2.5km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this minerals site allocation include tree/woodland planting, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of dykes, drains, ponds, marshes or pits, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, changing water levels and tables and water utilisation, extraction of minerals and undertaking engineering operations. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- Site is within 1km of Langtoft Gravel Pits SSSI which comprises a complex of flooded sand and gravel pits supporting plant communities characteristic of calcareous, eutrophic water.
- Greatford Road Verges, North Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Scheduled monument located within 400m south west of the site. This is the remains of a Roman villa complex and was a high status building with associated field systems comprising enclosures and boundaries.
- High potential for archaeology and site is immediately adjacent to prehistoric / Iron Age / Roman / medieval archaeology.
- Potential impacts on historic landscape, including the wider field systems associated with the scheduled monument.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Small area of the northern part of the site within Flood Zones 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with ancillary development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits, several drainage ditches flow across the site – require assessment of impacts.
- Impacts on groundwater need to be assessed.

- The King Street Drain watercourse passes through the site and an easement of 30 metres from the top of the bank of the river to any mineral excavation should be allowed for, to protect the stability of the river bank and ensure that excavation doesn't increase flood risk.

Transport and Access

- A Transport Assessment would be required and HGV routeing arrangements.
- A deep ditch runs along King Street so a culvert would be required to enable access to the site from King Street.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

Other

- Site within RAF Wittering Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Potential impacts on setting of Public Right of Way Grea/8/1.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Given the proximity to a number of existing quarries, should complement existing and proposed restoration schemes.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
 - Wet grassland;
 - Reedbed;
 - Lowland fens;
 - Ponds;
 - Lowland neutral grassland;
 - Marsh and swamp;
 - Shallow open water;
 - Wet woodland.
- The potential creation of any waterbodies need to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Wittering and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.

MS27-SL Baston No.2 Quarry Phase 2, Langtoft Development Brief

Grid Reference: E513275 N312666

District: South Kesteven District Council

Parish: Langtoft

Production Area: South Lincolnshire

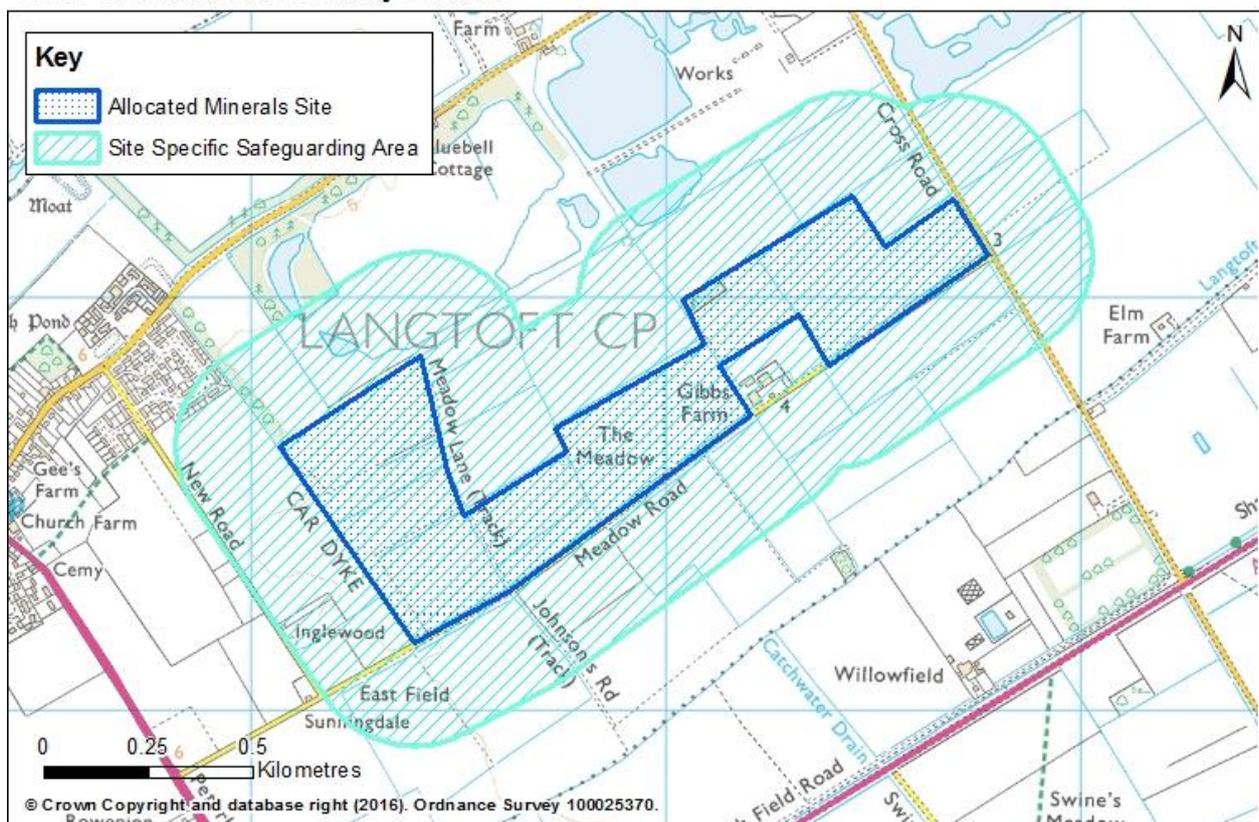
Area of Site: 37 ha

Mineral Type: Sand and Gravel

Total Mineral Resource: 2.5mt

Timing of Delivery: 2025 – extension of existing Baston No.2 Quarry

MS27-SL Baston No. 2 Quarry Phase 2



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site is within 4 km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC, particularly in relation to water quantity, water quality and flows of water as a result of dewatering and drainage. This is particularly important as Gravel Drain, which feeds into the SAC, runs through this site. Any restoration of this

site must take into account the potential adverse impacts of tree and woodland planting on the SAC.

- Site is within 3.7km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this minerals site allocation include tree/woodland planting, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of dykes, drains, ponds, marshes or pits, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, changing water levels and tables and water utilisation, extraction of minerals and undertaking engineering operations. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- Site is within 1.4km of Cross Drain SSSI which represents one of the best remaining areas of open water typical of fenland in an area where no fenland remains and is notable for an exceptional beetle fauna and diverse aquatic flora.
- Site is within 2km of Langtoft Gravel Pits SSSI which comprises a complex of flooded sand and gravel pits supporting plant communities characteristic of calcareous, eutrophic water.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and a number of drains cross the site – require assessment of impacts.
- Impacts on groundwater need to be assessed.

Transport and Access

- Suitability of Langtoft Outgang Road and Cross Road needs to be assessed.
- Routeing of HGVs to avoid impacts on Baston and Langtoft would be necessary.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.

Other

- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which includes lakes and nature conservation end use.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
 - Wet grassland;
 - Reedbed;
 - Lowland fens;
 - Ponds;
 - Lowland neutral grassland;
 - Marsh and swamp;
 - Shallow open water;
 - Wet woodland.

MS29-SL West Deeping Development Brief

Grid Reference: E512128 N309541

District: South Kesteven District Council

Parish: West Deeping

Production Area: South Lincolnshire

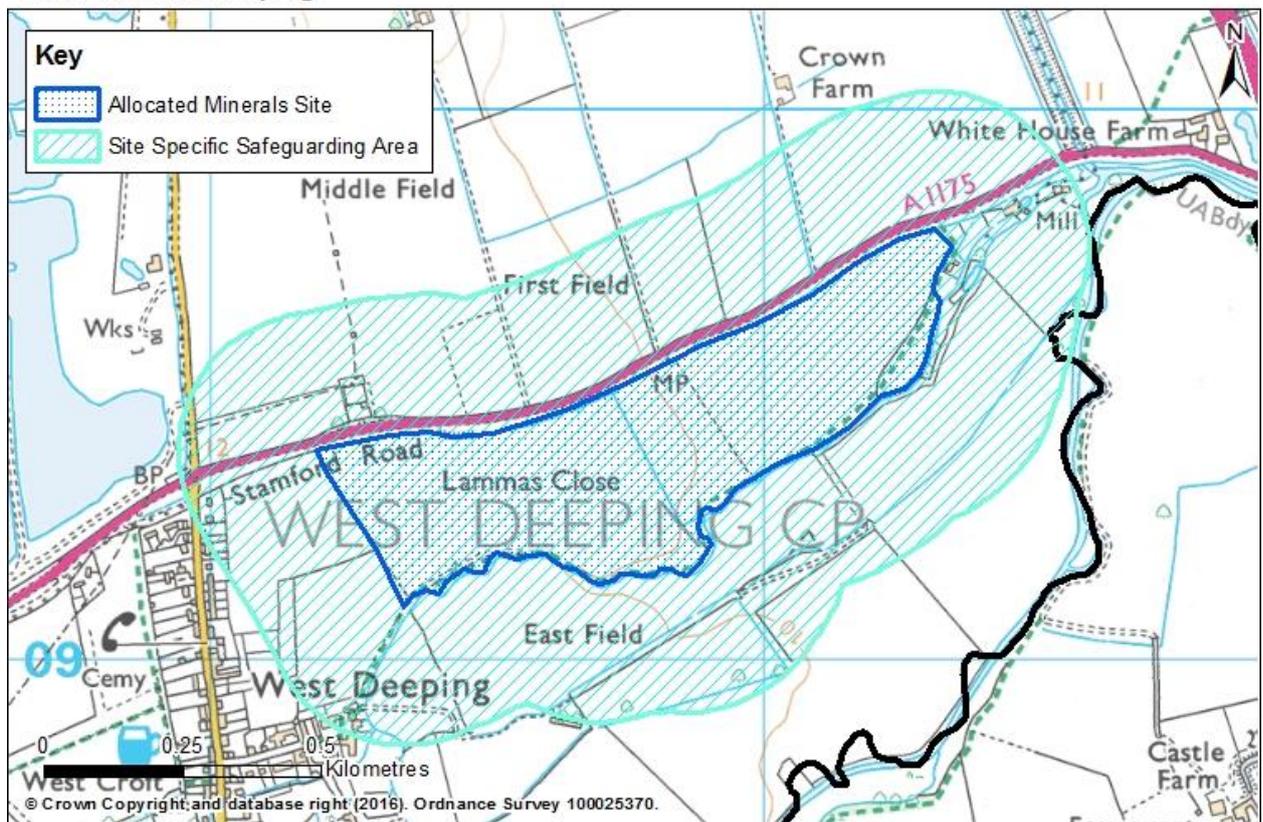
Area of Site: 36.1 ha

Mineral Type: Sand and Gravel

Total Mineral Resource: 2.2mt

Timing of Delivery: 2027 – extension of existing King Street Quarry

MS29-SL West Deeping



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site is within 7 km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC, particularly in relation to water quantity, water quality and flows of water as a result of dewatering and drainage. Any restoration of this site must take into

account the potential adverse impacts of tree and woodland planting on the SAC.

- Site is within 6.5 km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this minerals site allocation include tree/woodland planting, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of dykes, drains, ponds, marshes or pits, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes, changing water levels and tables and water utilisation, extraction of minerals and undertaking engineering operations. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- Site is within the Catchment Risk Zone of Cross Drain SSSI, a SSSI which represents one of the best remaining areas of open water typical of fenland in an area where no fenland remains and is notable for an exceptional beetle fauna and diverse aquatic flora.
- Site is within 1.3 km of Langtoft Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest which comprises a complex of flooded sand and gravel pits supporting plant communities characteristic of calcareous, eutrophic water.
- Tallington Lakes Site of Nature Conservation Interest and candidate Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 240 metres west.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- High potential for archaeology, site contains Bronze Age material.
- West Deeping Conservation Area.
- Site is immediately adjacent to Grade II* Molecey's Mill and Granary and a Grade II Milepost opposite the lane to Rectory Farmhouse.
- Settlement of West Deeping has numerous listed buildings including the Grade I Church of St Andrew and Grade II* Manor House.
- Site in close proximity to the scheduled Maxey Castle and Maxey Conservation Area (both located within Cambridgeshire)

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is not situated in the floodplain but is adjacent to a Main River.

- An easement of 30 metres from the top of the bank of the river to any mineral excavation should be allowed for to protect the stability of the river bank and ensure that excavation doesn't increase flood risk.
- Site underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits, the south east of the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within bedrock and the River Welland runs adjacent to the southern boundary of the site – require assessment of impacts and mitigation measures are likely to be required.

Transport and Access

- As the site is to be an extension, needs to use existing King Street access for transportation of mineral off-site.
- Provision required to transport material to the existing King Street Quarry for processing via a conveyor over or under the A1175.

Amenity

- Good working practices should be employed to mitigate potential impacts of noise, dust and vibration.
- A Public Right of Way runs along the southern boundary.

Other

- To use King Street Quarry plant site for the processing of all mineral.
- Site within RAF Wittering Safeguarding Area in relation to bird strike.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Overhead telephone lines over the east end of the site.
- Sewer pipes within site.

Restoration Objectives and Priorities

- Need to link to restoration scheme of existing adjacent site which includes agriculture.
- Potential for water storage and flood management measures.
- Priority habitats could include:
 - Wet grassland;
 - Reedbed;
 - Lowland fens;
 - Ponds;
 - Lowland neutral grassland;
 - Marsh and swamp;
 - Shallow open water;
 - Wet woodland.

- The potential creation of any waterbodies needs to take into account the relatively close proximity of RAF Wittering and cumulative impacts of the risk of bird strike and will be subject to discussions with the MoD.

WA01-WL Heapham Road, Gainsborough Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 483243 N 389432

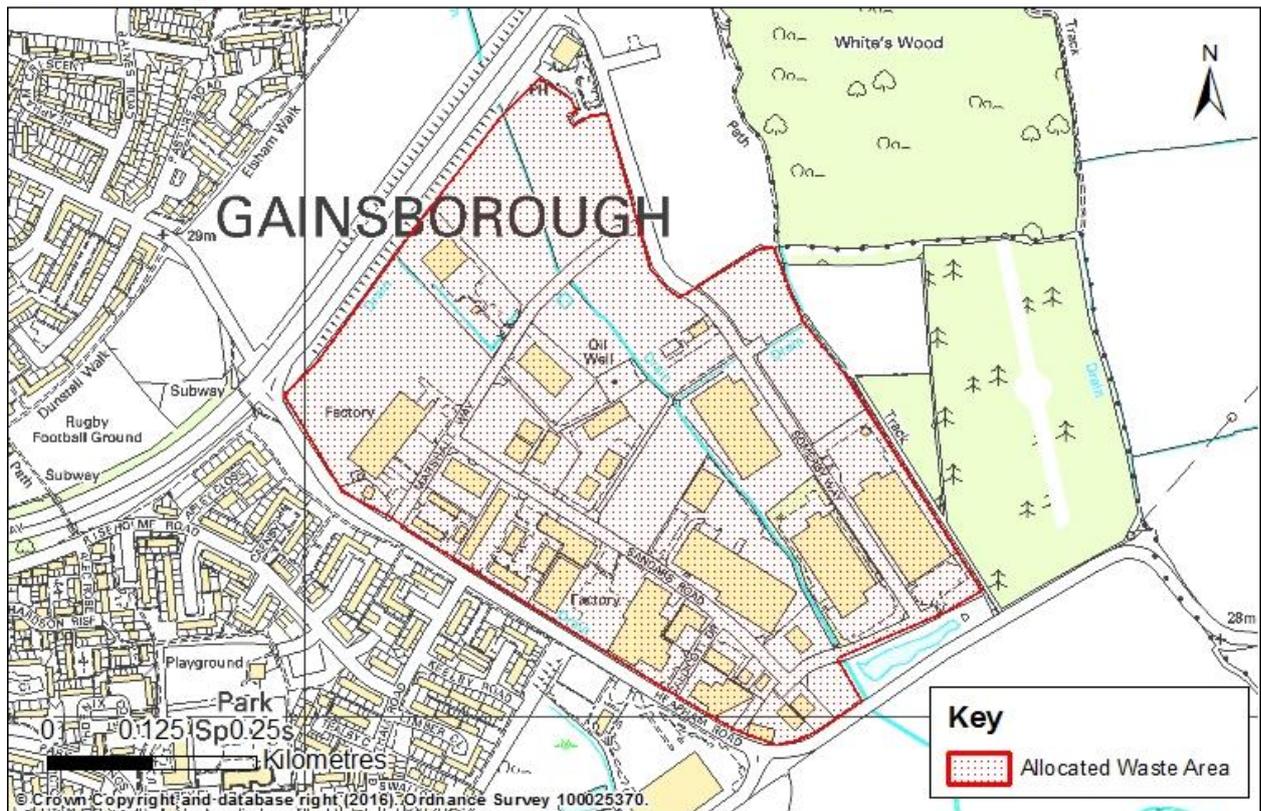
District: West Lindsey District Council

Parish: Gainsborough

Area of Site: 34 ha

Potential Uses: Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility, Energy Recovery

WA01-WL Heapham Road



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to White's Wood Site of Nature Conservation Interest which is on Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory.
- Theaker Avenue Urban Wildlife Area lies approximately 250 metres north of site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.

- Site is underlain by a Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer within the superficial and bedrock deposits.
- A number of drainage ditches run across the site.
- Some risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Routeing agreement to prevent vehicles accessing the site via Heapham Road will be required, prioritising access from the A631.
- Any use generating large volumes of traffic must be located to the north end of the site to reduce potential traffic impacts.
- Public Right of Way Gain/22/1 adjoins part of eastern boundary.
- Existing industrial estate with good access.

Amenity

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- The area lies within Finningley Airport and Robin Hood Airport safeguarding zones.
- A playground and school lie 210 metres west of the site.
- Land allocated for the Gainsborough Sustainable Urban Extension is located to the South/South-east of the site.

WA02-CL West of Outer Circle Road, Lincoln Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 499423 N 372245

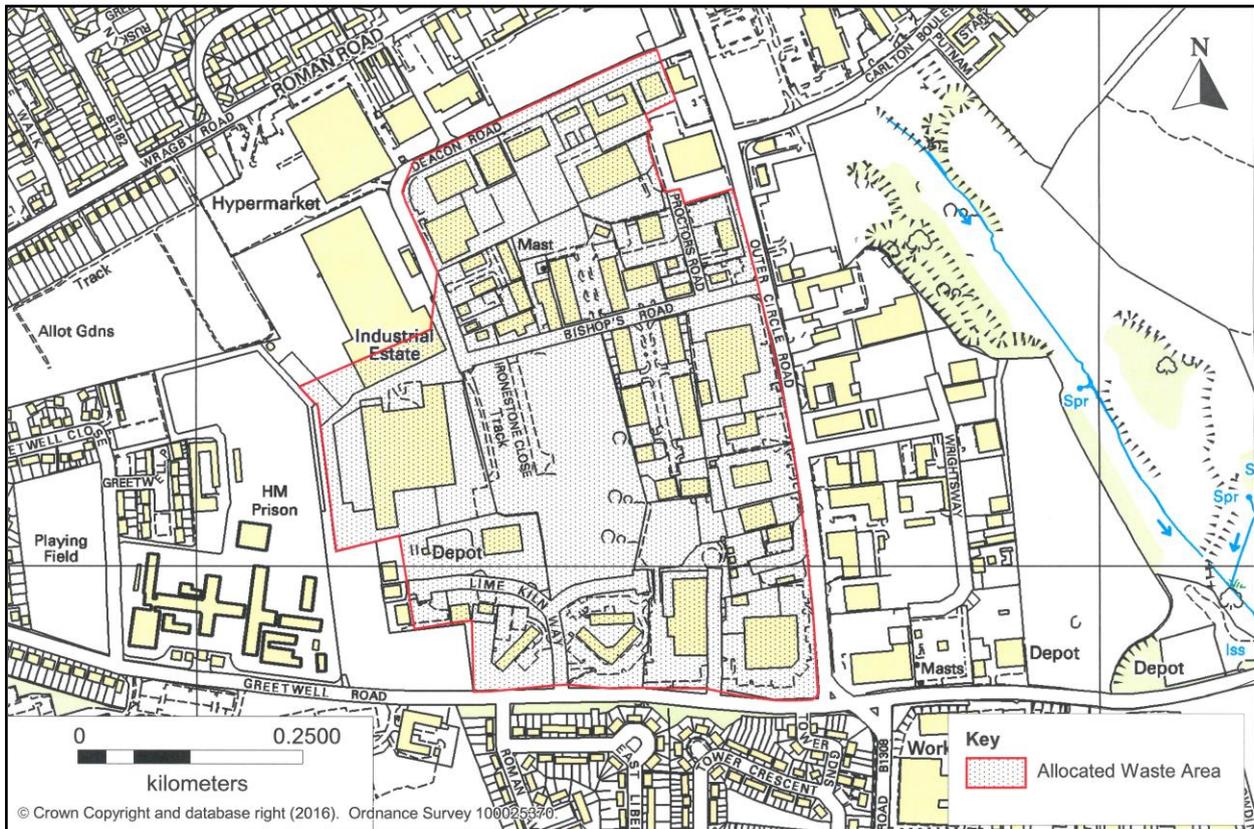
District: City of Lincoln Council

Parish: Lincoln

Area of Site: 26.9 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility

WA02-CL West of Outer Circle Road



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Bishops Road North Local Wildlife Site and Bishops Road South Local Wildlife Site lie within the site.
- Greetwell Hollow Quarry Local Wildlife Site lies 100 metres east of the site.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Entrance Building and Walls lie 30 metres west of the site.
- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Cell Blocks lie 130 metres west of the site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site overlies a Source Protection Zone 2 and a Principal Aquifer lies within the bedrock.
- Small risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Existing industrial estate.
- A Transport Assessment is required to determine whether or not there will be an increase in vehicular movements from the site as a result of the proposal.
- There are existing capacity issues in the area. Improvement works or Section 106 contributions may be required to mitigate any increase in traffic.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- A prison lies 15 metres west, a hospital is on the opposite side of the road to the south west and a nursery is in close proximity.
- The area lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.

WA03-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (North), Lincoln Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 499845 N 372150

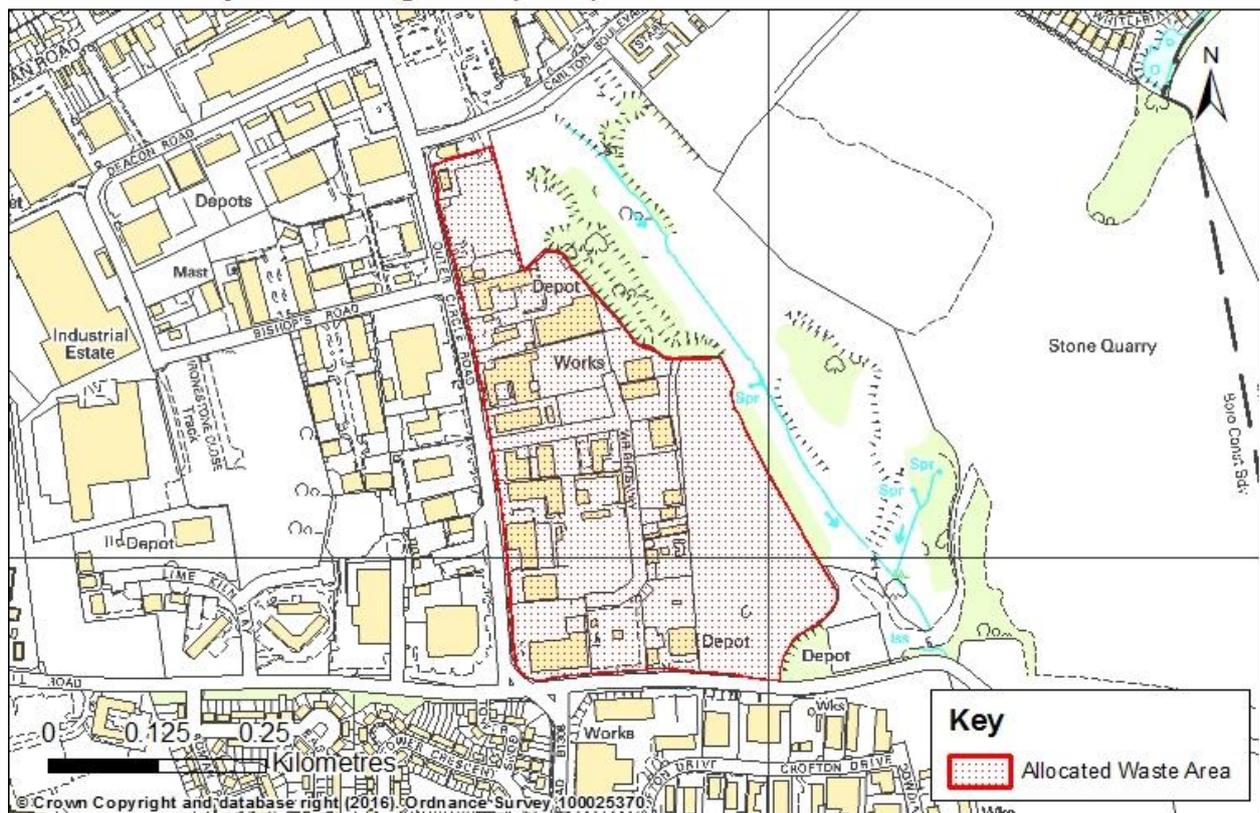
District: City of Lincoln Council

Parish: Lincoln

Area of Site: 14.8 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

WA03-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (North)



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Local Wildlife Site and Local Geological Site.
- Bishops Road North Local Wildlife Site and Bishops Road South Local Wildlife Site lie approximately 190 metres and 200 metres, respectively, to the west.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Entrance Building and Walls and Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Cell Blocks lie to west of the site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Site overlies a Source Protection Zone 2 and a Secondary A Aquifer lies within the bedrock.
- Some areas at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Existing industrial estate.
- A Transport Assessment is required to determine whether or not there will be an increase in vehicular movements from the site as a result of the proposal.
- There are existing capacity issues in the area. Improvement works or Section 106 contributions may be required to mitigate any increase in traffic.

Amenity

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- Whilst suitable for metal recycling or aggregates reprocessing these facilities must be located within the built area of the estate where their visual intrusion would be limited.
- The area lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.
- Part of area potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Proposed development must take into account the Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extension (North East Quadrant) which forms part of and is adjacent to the eastern extent of the allocation area.

WA04-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (South), Lincoln Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 499960 N 371644

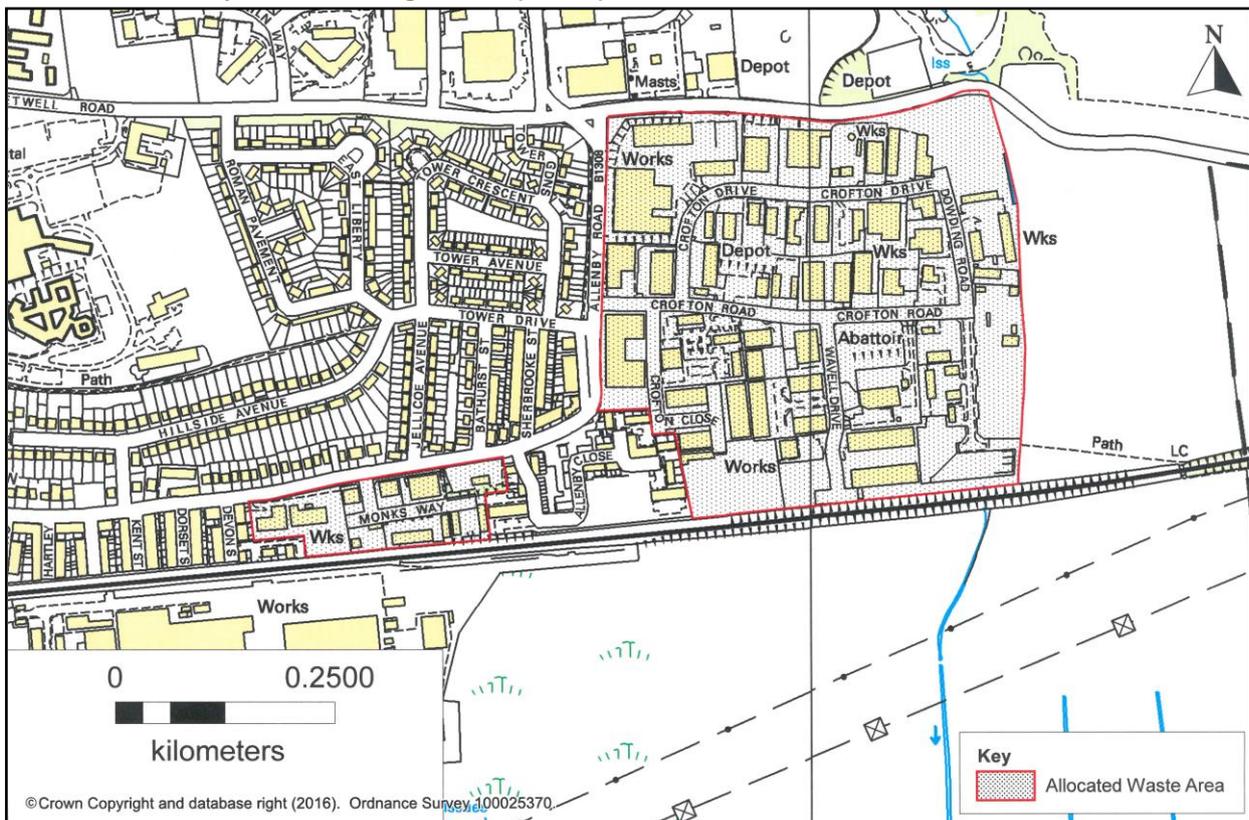
District: City of Lincoln Council

Parish: Lincoln

Area of Site: 22.3 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

WA04-CL Allenby Road Trading Estate (South)



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Lies adjacent to Greetwell Hollow Quarry Local Wildlife Site and Local Geological Site.
- Willingham Fen West Local Wildlife Site lies 20 metres south.
- Bishops Road South Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 315 metres north west.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Entrance Building and Walls and Grade II listed Lincoln Prison Cell Blocks lie to the north west of the site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.
- Northern half of site overlies a Source Protection Zone 2 and a Secondary A Aquifer lies within the bedrock.
- Some areas at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Public Rights of Way Linc/58/1 and Linc/59/2 run through this site.
- Existing industrial estate.
- Existing access from Monks Road already has a right turning facility.
- Transport Statement required as there are existing capacity issues in the vicinity. However, this proposal is unlikely to have a severe impact.

Amenity

- Waste facility should be enclosed with only modest amounts of external storage.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- The site lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.
- South and east parts of the site are potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- A hospital lies 200 metres west of the site.
- An electricity sub-station lies within this site.
- The Lincoln Sustainable Urban Extension (North East Quadrant) is located to the east of the allocation area.

WA05-CL Great Northern Terrace, Lincoln Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 498533 N 370751

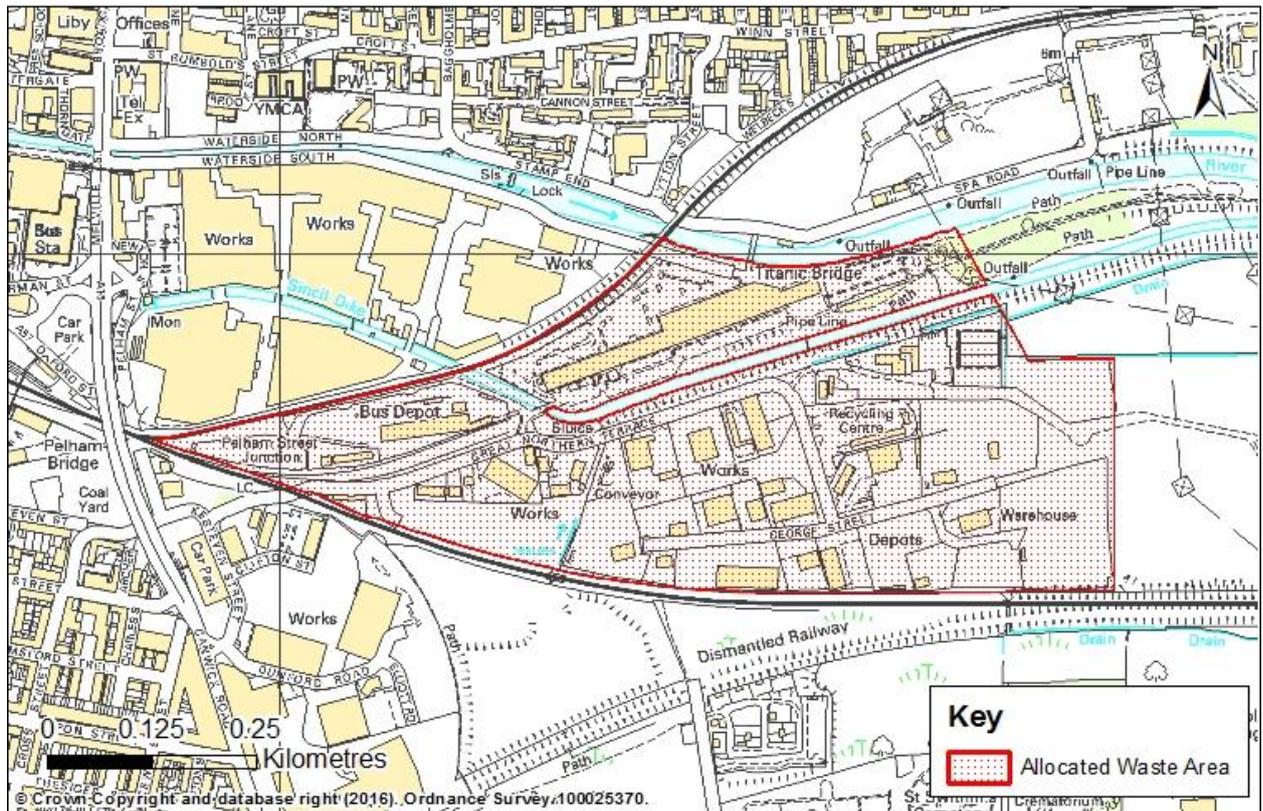
District: City of Lincoln Council

Parish: Lincoln

Area of Site: 31.1 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, HWRC, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

WA05-CL Great Northern Terrace



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lies adjacent to and includes part of Witham Corridor, East of City Centre Local Wildlife Site.
- Cow Paddle Local Wildlife Site lies 20 metres south of the site.
- Cow Paddle Railway Embankment East Local Wildlife Site lies 20 metres south of the site.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Monk's Abbey Scheduled Monument lies approximately 250 metres north of the site.
- Grade II listed Stamp End Bridge lies adjacent to the central north of the site and other Grade II listed buildings in vicinity.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- The area north of Sincil Dike and directly south lies within Flood Zone 3 and the south eastern part of the site lies within Flood Zone 2 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Sincil Dike runs through the centre of the site.
- River Witham runs immediately to north of site.
- Some small areas of the site are at risk of flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Land 20 metres south of area designated under CROW Act s.15 giving rights of public access.
- Railway lines adjacent to north west and southern boundaries.
- Good connections to the East West Link Road, so there are unlikely to be any capacity issues.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- The site lies within the Air Quality Management Area "Lincoln PM10".
- The area lies within RAF Scampton, RAF Waddington and Ingham M safeguarding zones.
- Two railway lines run adjacent to the north and south of the site.

WA09-NK Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate, Sleaford Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 507532 N 346517

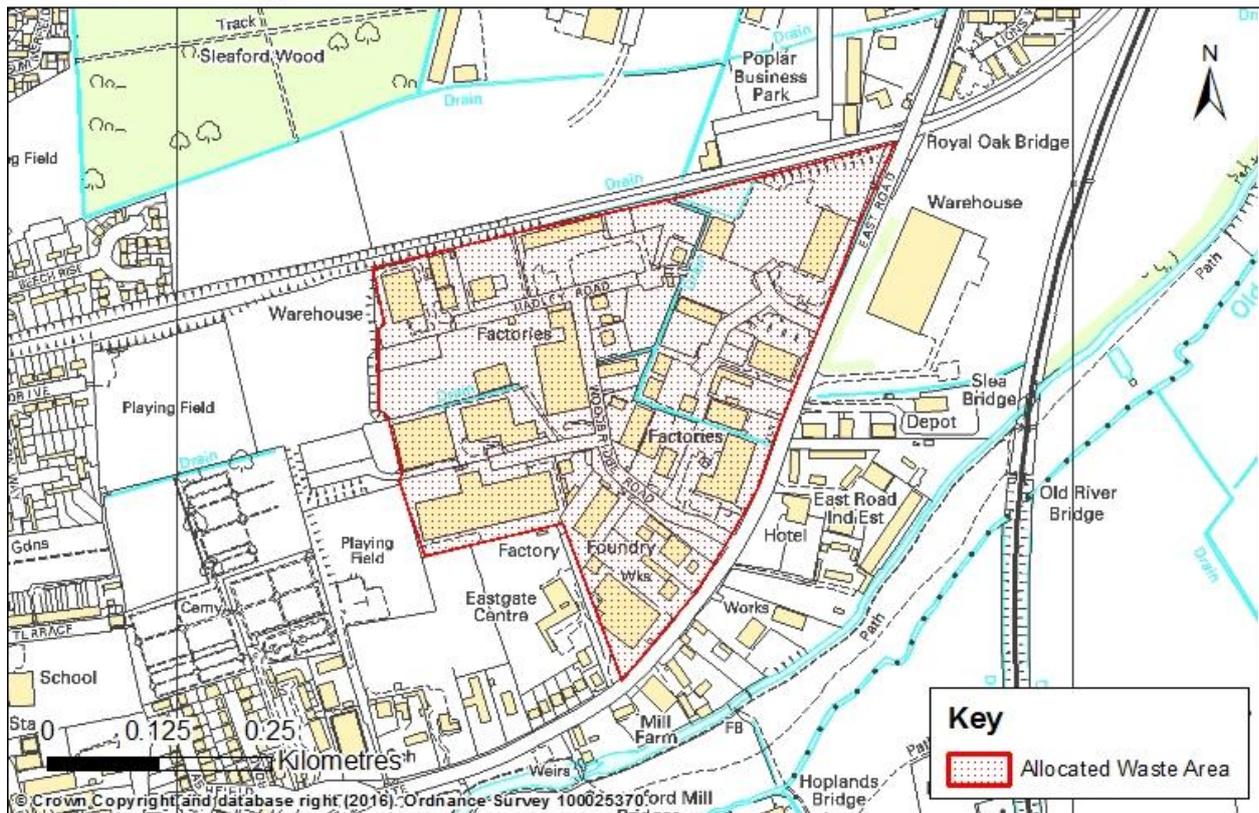
District: North Kesteven District Council

Parish: Sleaford

Area of Site: 18.9 ha

Potential Uses: Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

WA09-NK Woodbridge Road Industrial Estate



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Lolly Cocks Local Wildlife Site and Local Nature Reserve lie approximately 200 metres south of the site.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are a number of Grade II listed buildings within the surrounding area, including the Entrance to the Gas Works, 20 metres south of the site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- Site underlain by a Source Protection Zone 2 with the north west corner underlain by Zone 3.
- Site underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the bedrock.

Transport and Access

- Access to the site requires crossing a train line at a crossing point.
- Railway line adjacent to northern boundary.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- The area lies within RAF Cranwell safeguarding zone.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Site is crossed by Intermediate Pressure Gas Pipelines.
- Sewer pipes within site.

WA11-EL A16 Grimsby Road, Louth Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 532555 N 388883

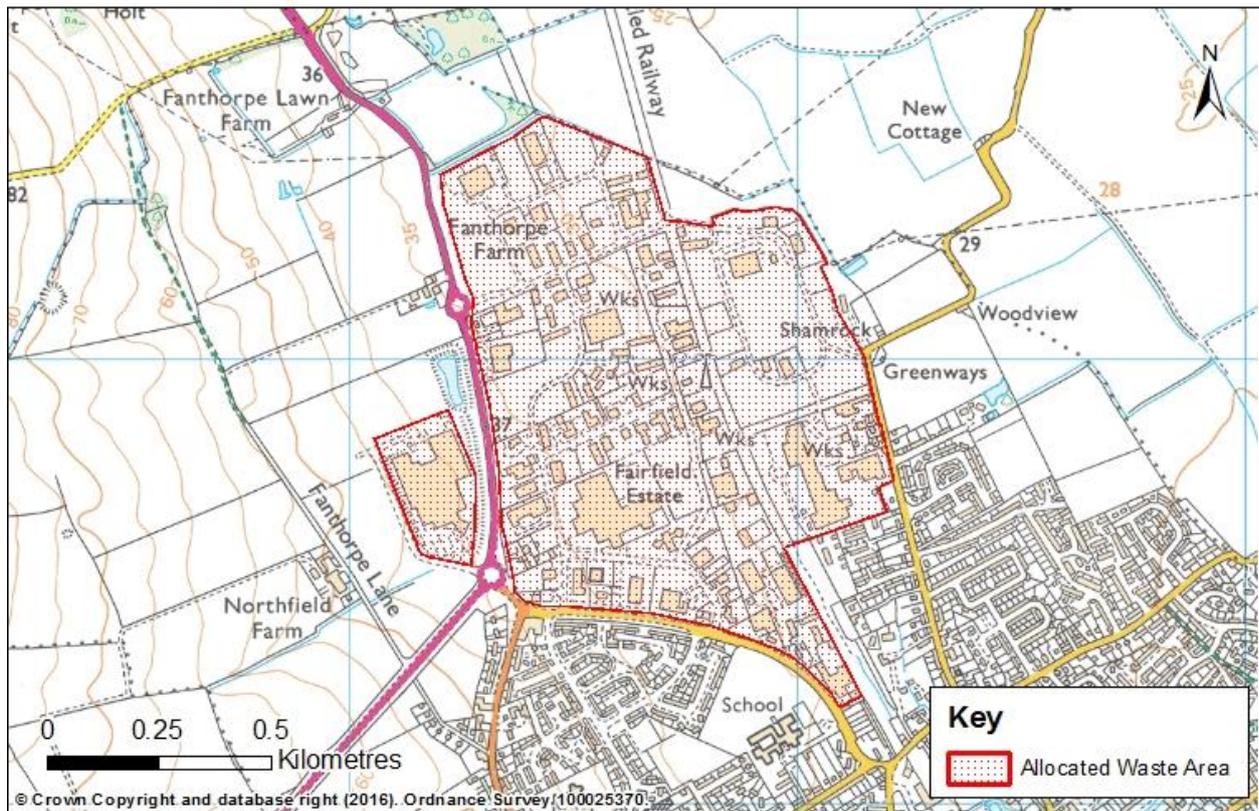
District: East Lindsey District Council

Parish: Louth

Area of Site: 88.5 ha

Potential Uses: Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling, Energy Recovery

WA11-EL A16 Grimsby Road



Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are Grade II listed buildings within the surrounding area, including the Signal Box at Louth North, 130 metres south of the site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- Site underlain by a Principal Aquifer within the bedrock.

- Some areas are at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Good access.
- Existing industrial site that links straight onto A16
- Transport Statement required, although unlikely to have a detrimental effect on traffic capacity.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- Waste development should be located in the north and east of the site, as this is where a number of existing waste sites are located and would discourage traffic accessing the estate through the two roads at the south.
- A school lies adjacent to the south of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- An abandoned railway line, used as a footpath, runs through the site which prevents movement through the site east – west.

WA14-EL Holmes Way, Horncastle Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 526662 N 368394

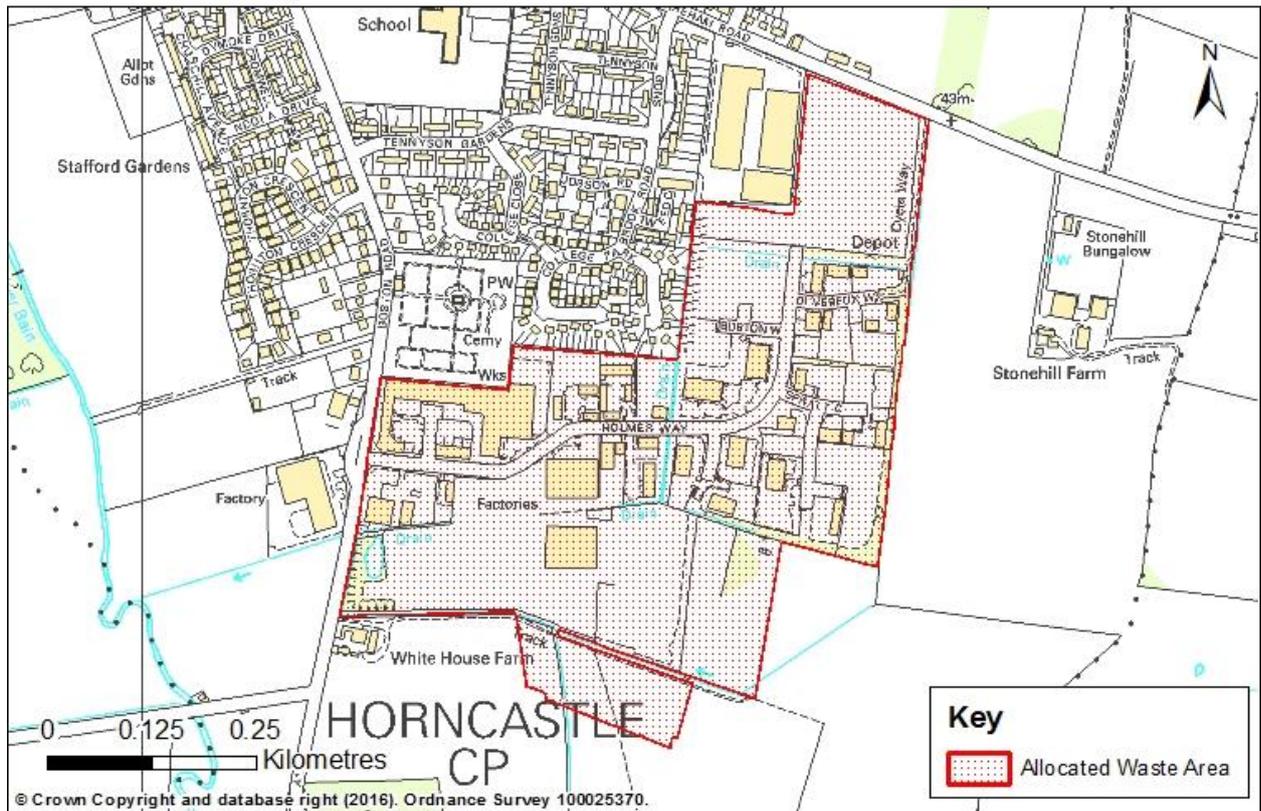
District: East Lindsey District Council

Parish: Horncastle

Area of Site: 28 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

WA14-EL Holmes Way



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Old River Bain Grassland Site of Nature Conservation Interest lies approximately 110 metres south west.
- Horncastle Canal Grassland Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 470 metres west.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Grade II listed Cemetery Chapel 75 metres north.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- North east corner of site underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits.
- A number of drainage ditches run across the site.
- Some areas of the site are at risk of flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Impacts of traffic through Horncastle need to be assessed.
- Public Right of Way Horn/75/2 runs through the site, Horn/75/1a is adjacent to part of the southern boundary and Horn/75/2a is adjacent to part of the western boundary.

Amenity

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- A cemetery lies adjacent to the north west corner.
- The site lies within RAF Coningsby safeguarding zone.

WA16-SK North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drive, Bourne Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 510576 N 320675

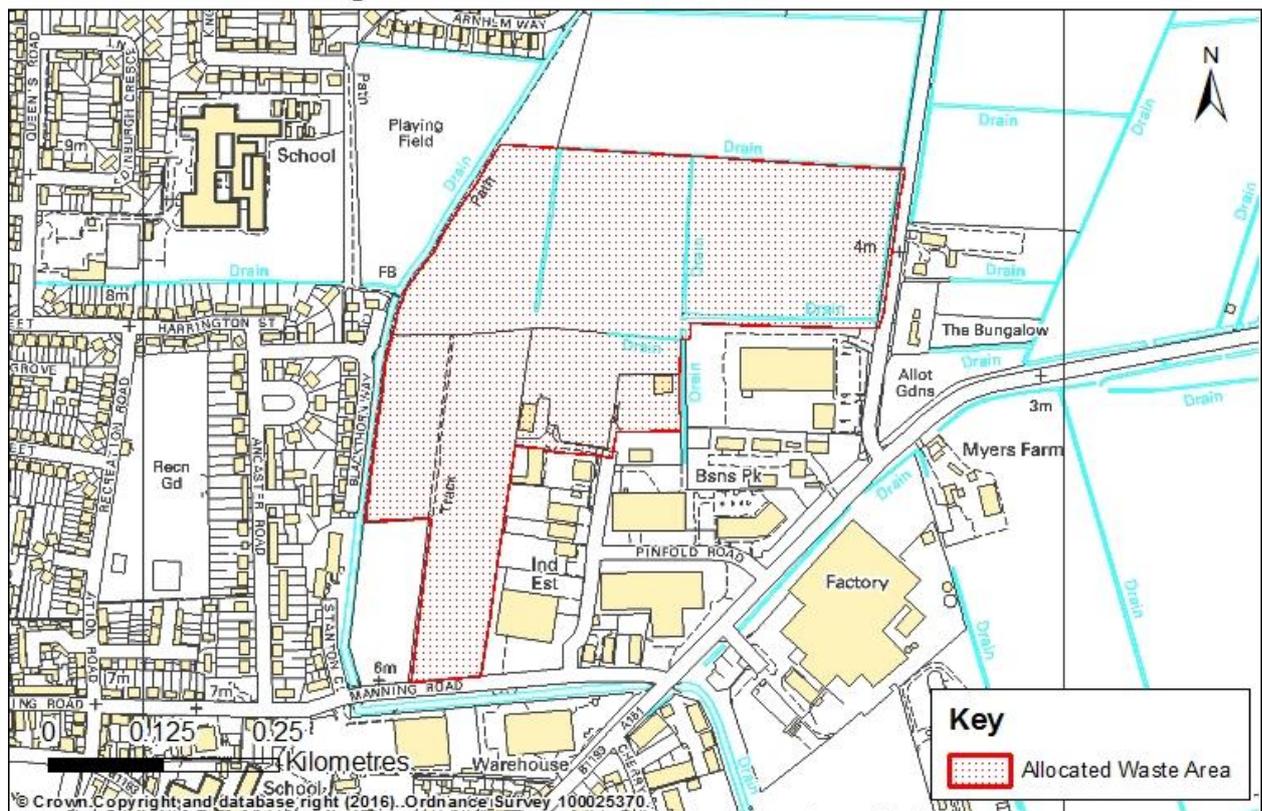
District: South Kesteven District Council

Parish: Bourne

Area of Site: 16 ha

Potential Uses: Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

WA16-SK North of Manning Lane and West of Meadow Drive



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies within 5km of Baston Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to its population of Spined Loach – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC.
- Site is within 5km of Baston and Thurlby Fens Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), on which the Baston Fen SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to

watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.

- Site lies within 7 km of Grimsthorpe Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated as a disused stone quarry with a rich limestone flora – impacts of the development on this SAC will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SAC.
- Site is within 6.5 km of Grimsthorpe Park SSSI, on which the Grimsthorpe SAC designation is based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on this SSSI will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSI and therefore the SAC.
- In order to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on the Baston Fen SAC or Grimsthorpe SAC as a result of the thermal treatment of waste, any waste development proposing thermal treatment methods must demonstrate that the emissions / deposition rates fall within the acceptable levels defined by the Environment Agency.
- Site is within 2km of Math and Elsea Woods SSSI, designated as two adjoining ancient semi-natural woodlands.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology within area.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- South of the site lies within a Source Protection Zone 1 and north of the site, excluding the north eastern corner, lies within a Source Protection Zone 2. The north east corner lies within a Source Protection Zone 3.
- The north of the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits. The north and south is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the bedrock.
- There are a number of drainage ditches crossing and bordering the site.

Transport and Access

- Access via Manning Lane is unlikely to be acceptable due to generation of vehicle traffic passing, or close to, housing.
- Access via Meadow Drove preferred
- Public Right of Way Bour/7/3 runs along part of the western boundary.

Amenity

- Waste facility should be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- A school lies 25 metres to the west of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.

WA22-BO Riverside Industrial Estate, Boston Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 533482 N 342188

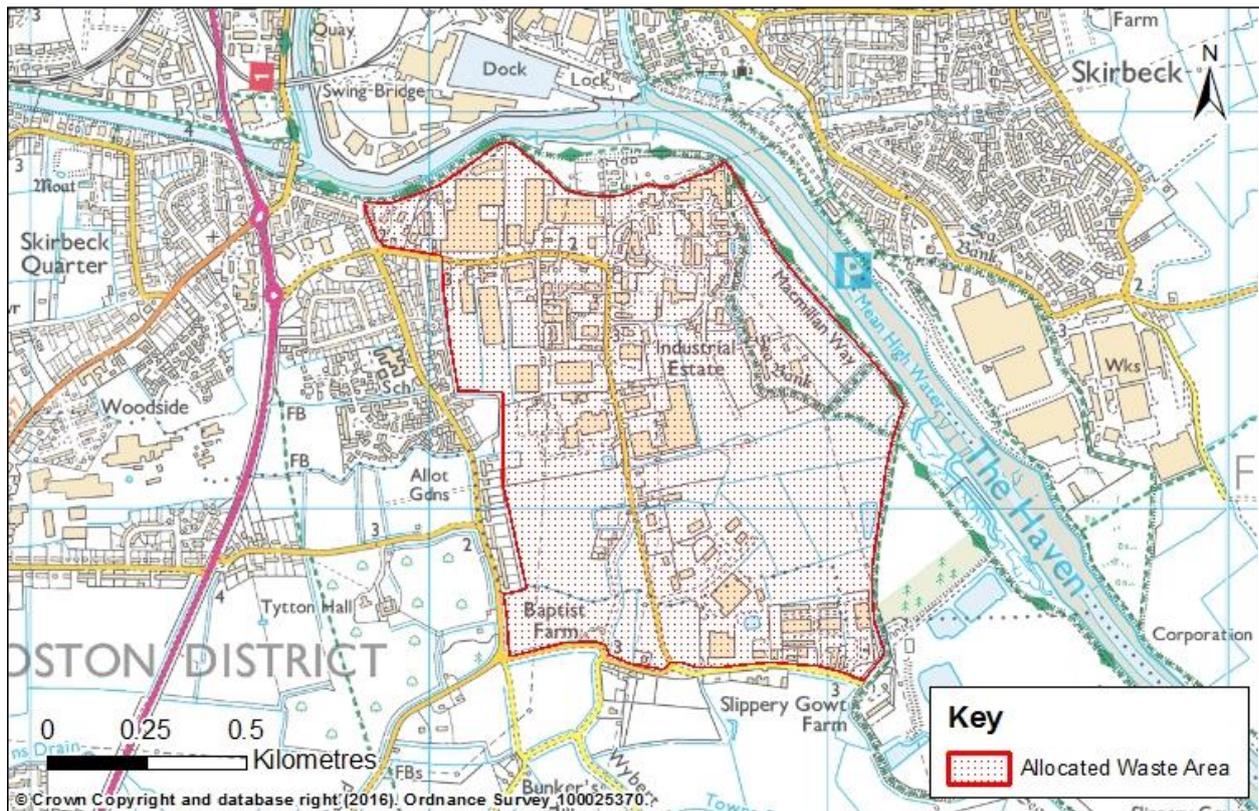
District: Boston Borough Council

Parish: Boston

Area of Site: 119 ha

Potential Uses: Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling, Energy Recovery

WA22-BO Riverside Industrial Estate



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies within 2.5km of the Wash and North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated as one of the most important marine areas in the UK and European North Sea Coast, including extensive areas of varying, but predominantly sandy, sediments subject to a range of conditions. The qualifying features of this SAC include subtidal sandbanks, intertidal mudflats and sandflats and coastal lagoons.
- Site lies within 2.5km of the Wash Special Protection Area (SPA), designated as numerically the most important area in Britain for wintering

waders and wildfowl, supporting little terns, common terns and Bewick's swans. It is also of importance to other migratory birds.

- Site lies within 2.5km of the Wash Ramsar site, designated as the largest estuarine system in Britain and the most important staging post and overwintering site for migrant wildfowl and wading birds in eastern England, also holding one of the North Sea's largest breeding populations of common seal and some grey seals.
- In relation to these SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, the Gibraltar Point Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), North Norfolk Coast SSSI and The Wash SSSI are the SSSIs on which the designations are based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage the special interests of these sites of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on these SSSIs, SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSIs and therefore the SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites.
- In order to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on these SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites as a result of the thermal treatment of waste, any waste development proposing thermal treatment methods must demonstrate that the emissions / deposition rates fall within the acceptable levels defined by the Environment Agency.
- Havenside Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 115 metres east of the site.
- Havenside Local Nature Reserve lies approximately 130 metres east of the site.
- South Forty Foot Drain Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 190 metres north west of the site.
- Slippery Gowt Sea Bank Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 235 metres east of site.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are numerous listed buildings within the surrounding area, including Grade II* Church of St Nicholas, 220 metres north.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Flood defences along The Haven (the footprint of which may be widened as part of the Boston Barrier works constraining the development of the site and its layout).
- Site lies within the “danger for all” category for the current day breach risk and climate change scenarios – will need to be mitigated appropriately.
- Numerous drainage ditches cross the site.

Transport and Access

- Traffic impacts on town centre to be assessed.
- Good connection to the principle road network via a roundabout on the A16.
- May require upgrading of access roads into the site.
- Width restriction of junction to Low Road and Slippery Gowt Lane prevents HGV access to Heron Road and Low Road from the east.
- The Haven Way long distance footpath runs along the northern and eastern boundaries.
- The following Public Rights of Way run through the site or adjacent to site boundaries: Bost/14/1, Bost/14/4, Bost/14/5, Bost14/9, Bost/14/10, Bost/14/11 and Bost14/12.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- A school lies 90 metres west.
- Allotment gardens lie 70 metres west.
- Site lies within the Holbeach and Wainfleet and Holbeck Plan R safeguarding zone.
- Large electricity sub-station and a cluster of pylons immediately north of estate and two lines of pylons cross site north to south.
- Site is crossed by, or within close proximity to, Intermediate Pressure Gas Pipelines.

WA25-SH Warentree Lane / Enterprise Park, Spalding Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 525628 N 324572

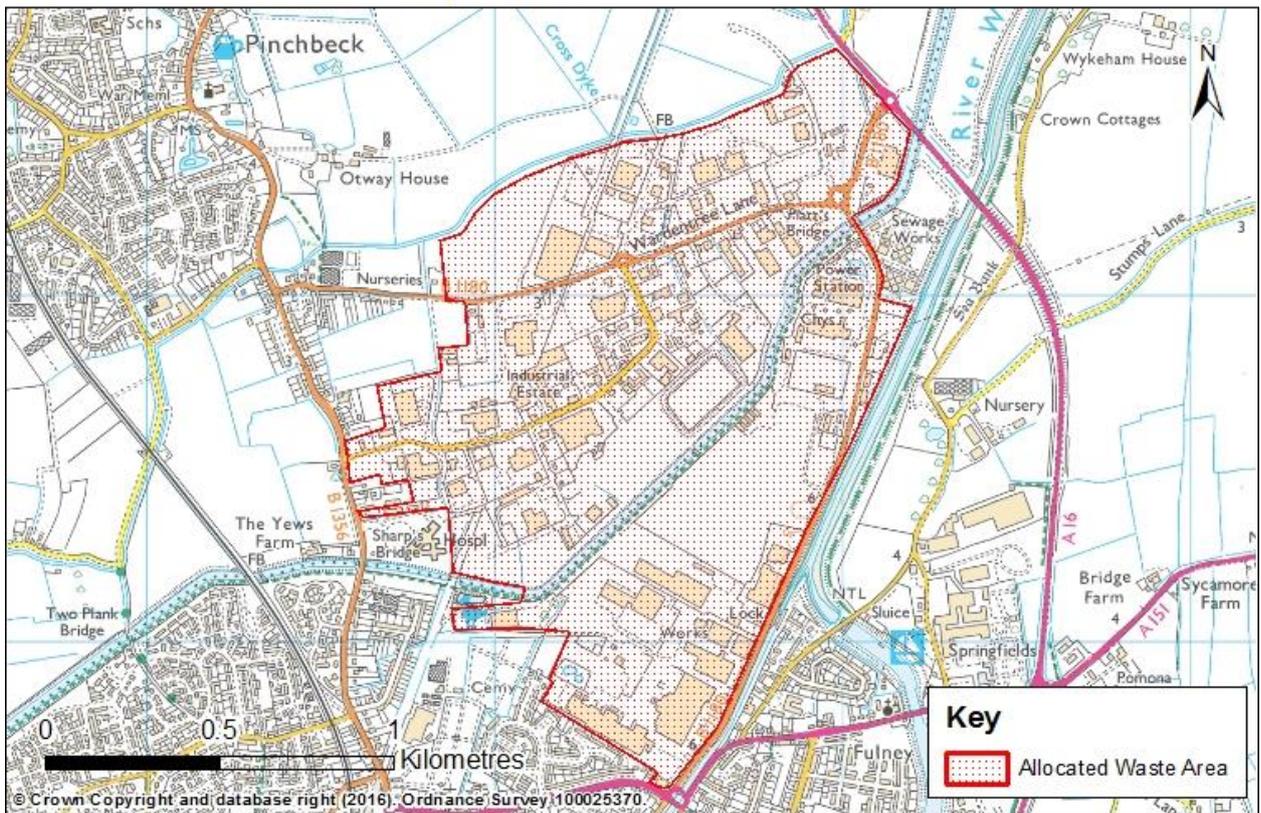
District: South Holland District Council

Parish: Spalding

Area of Site: 195.6 ha

Potential Uses: Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility, Energy Recovery

WA25-SH Warentree Lane / Enterprise Park



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Vernatt's Drain Local Wildlife Site runs from the north east of the site, through the site and to the south west.
- Vernatt's Nature Reserve lies adjacent to the south of the site.
- Blue Gowt Drain, West Marsh Road Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- River Welland in Spalding Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the south east of the site.

- Spalding Cemetery Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 20 metres south of the site.
- Pinchbeck Marsh Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 60 metres north east of the site.
- Coronation Channel Local Wildlife Site lies 190 metres east of the site.
- Southern part of site adjacent to a line of trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are numerous listed buildings within the surrounding area, including Grade II Yew Tree Farmhouse 80 metres west.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- A small area of the site lies within the tidal hazard area in the event of a breach to the tidal defences in the climate change scenario – will need to be evaluated and mitigated appropriately.
- River Welland lies to east of the site.
- Vernatt's Drain crosses the site.

Transport and Access

- Good connection to principal road network via a roundabout on the A16 at the northern end of the Spalding by-pass.
- HGV movements through junction of West Marsh Road (B1180) and West Elloe Avenue (A151) are prohibited by width restrictions.
- Access to the land that was formerly part of the British Sugar factory has already been provided by means of a ghost island right-turn lane.
- Routeing agreements would be required to prevent or limit access / egress via the southern part of West Marsh Road to protect town centre.
- Public Right of Way Spal/15/3 runs through the site along the line of Vernatt's Drain.

Amenity

- Any waste transfer facility must be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- A cemetery lies adjacent to the south.
- A hospital lies adjacent to the west.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Site is crossed by, or is within close proximity to, overhead power line apparatus, including an electricity sub-station – avoid development in close proximity to the sub-station.
- Priority given to development of enclosed waste facilities on the eastern border of the site, bordered by open water on both sides, but require adequate protection of River Welland.

WA26-SH Clay Lake Industrial Estate, Spalding Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 525606 N 321138

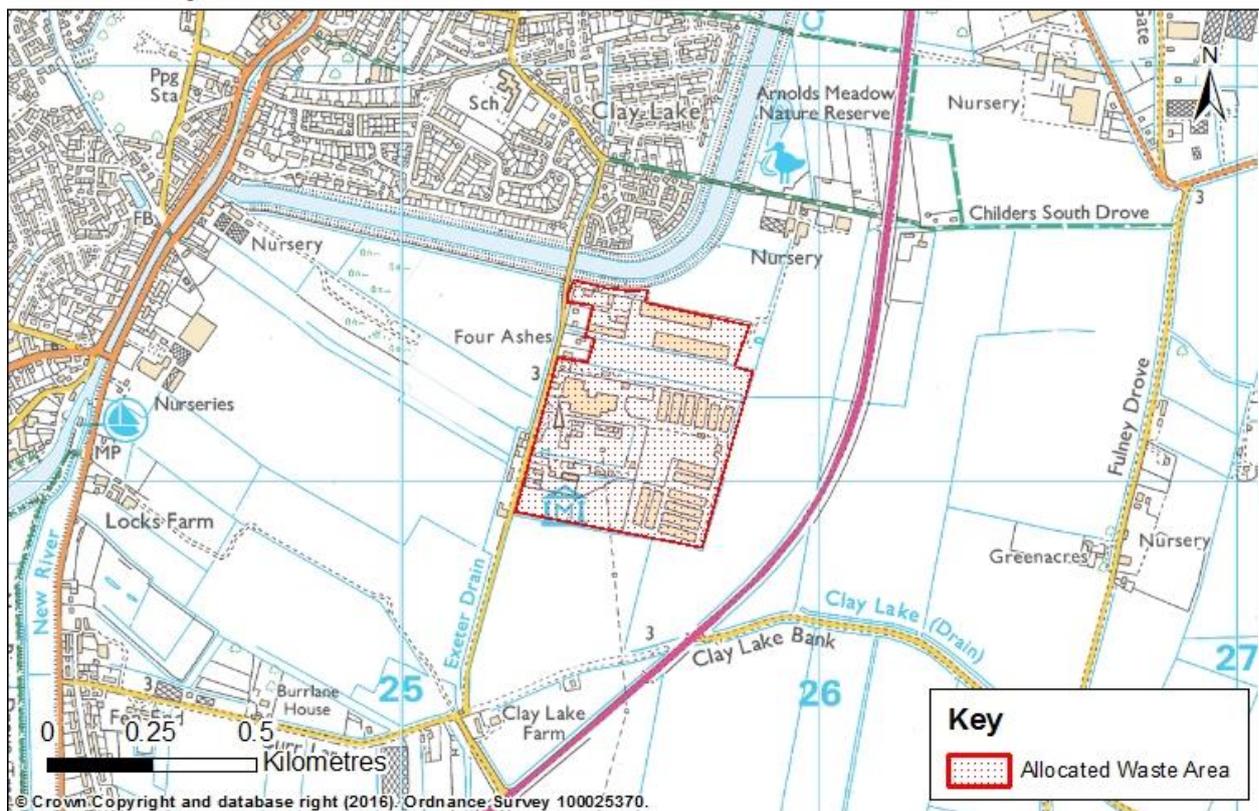
District: South Holland District Council

Parish: Spalding

Area of Site: 25 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Open Composting, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling Facility

WA26-SH Clay Lake Industrial Estate



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Coronation Channel Local Wildlife Site lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Arnold's Meadow Local Wildlife Site lies approximately 335 metres north of the site.
- Site adjacent to a tree subject to a Tree Preservation Order (at Clay Lake Cottage).

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site lies within the hazard extent for the climate change breach scenario and adjacent to the River Welland – will need to be mitigated appropriately.
- Coronation Channel lies adjacent to the north of the site.
- Flood defences along Coronation Channel north of the site.

Transport and Access

- Access to the site is via Spalding Drove which is currently poor and involves the use of a difficult left-right staggered crossroad junction with Burr Lane.
- No access yet from new ghost island right-turn lane on A16 to the south east of the site.
- Access through housing to the north must be prohibited.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- A museum lies within the south west corner of the site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- An electricity sub-station is located in the southern half of the site with power lines running southwards out of the site.
- Telephone wires cross the southern part of the site.

WS03-WL Gallamore Lane, Market Rasen Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 510349 N 389582

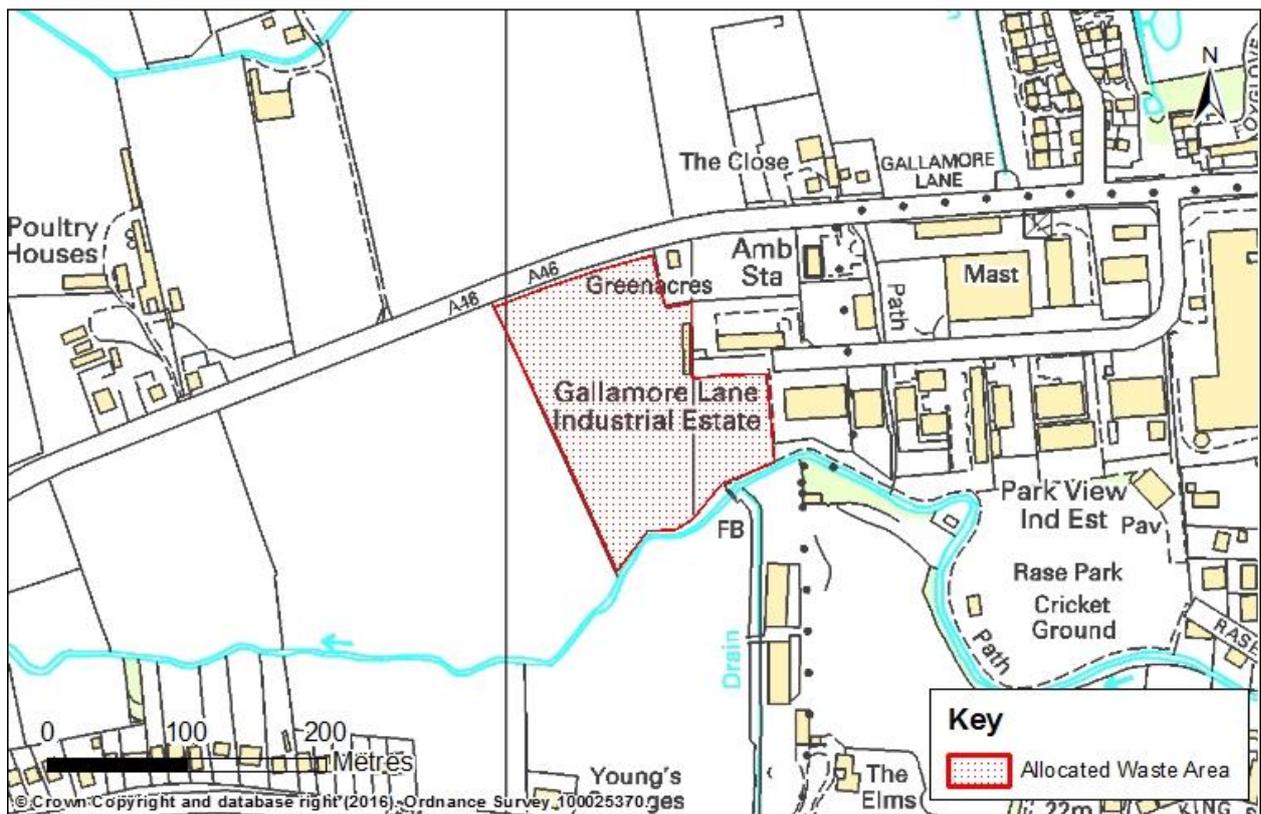
District: West Lindsey District Council

Parish: Middle Rasen

Area of Site: 10.2 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Material Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

WS03-WL Gallamore Lane



Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- There are numerous Grade II listed buildings within the surrounding area.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Southern edge of the site lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits.

- River Rase runs adjacent to south of the site from the midpoint westwards.
- Most southern boundary of the site is at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm.

Transport and Access

- Public Right of Way Midd/170/1 runs along part of the southern boundary.
- Good site access. Existing right turn lane on Gallamore Lane.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- Playing field lies adjacent to south east of the site.
- Site lies within the Humberside Airport, Rothwell (Walesby Hill), Rothwell (Mount Pleasant) and Claxby safeguarding areas.
- Water mains and sewer pipes within site.
- Land approximately 200m to the north east of the site is allocated for housing in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.

**WS08-NK Land to the south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park,
Sleaford
Development Brief**

Grid Reference: E 507234 N 347210

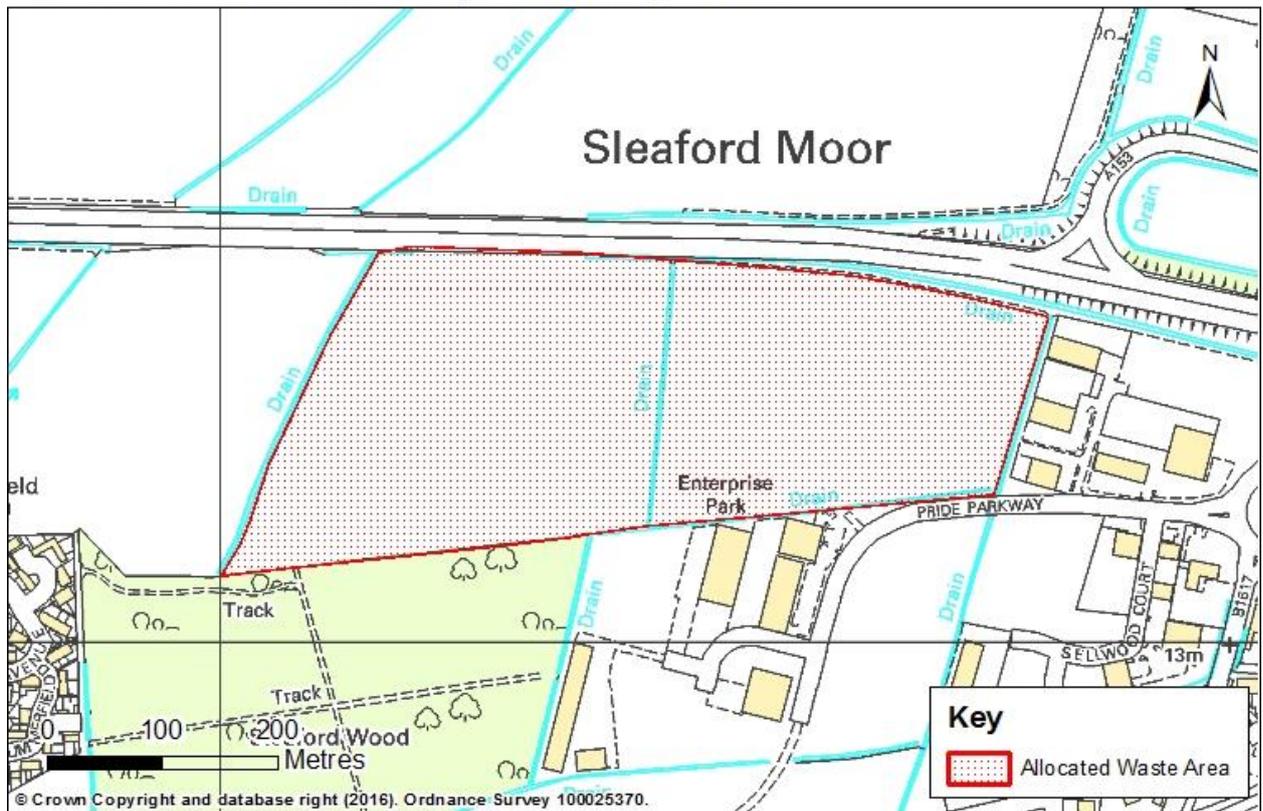
District: North Kesteven District Council

Parish: Sleaford

Area of Site: 14.6 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility

WS08-NK Land to south of the A17, Sleaford Enterprise Park



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Sleaford Wood lies adjacent to the south western half of the site.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology on site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Northern edge of the site lies within Flood Zone 3 and parts of the western area lie within Flood Zone 2 – requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within both the superficial deposits and bedrock.
- The eastern area of the site lies within a Source Protection Zone 2.
- The central and western areas of the site lie within a Source Protection Zone 3.
- Drainage ditches run along the border of the site and north and south through the centre.

Transport and Access

- Site has outline planning permission (reference 14/1520/OUT) for industrial development (mixed use B1, B2, B8 and ancillary development) including new highways access over adjoining land (granted 15th June 2016).

Amenity

- Waste facility must be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- Site lies within RAF Cranwell and RAF Barkston Heath safeguarding areas.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Land to the west of the site is allocated in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan for housing development.

WS09-NK Bonemill Lane, Sleaford Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 508191 N 346862

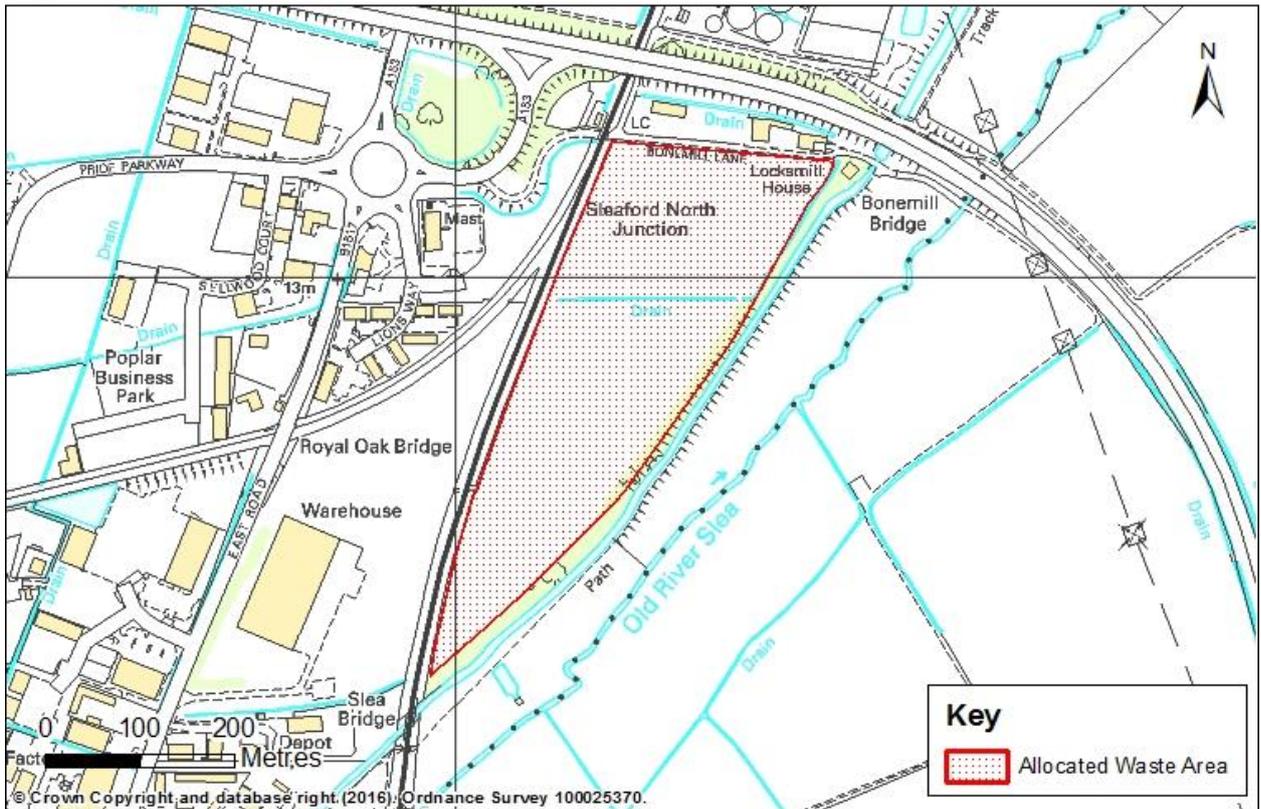
District: North Kesteven District Council

Parish: Sleaford

Area of Site: 9.3 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Open Composting, Materials Recycling Facility, Metal Recycling / End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling, Hazardous Waste Facility

WS09-NK Bonemill Lane



Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology on site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 1.
- Site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the superficial deposits and the west of the site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer within the bedrock.

- Site is within a Source Protection Zone 2.
- A large open drain forms the eastern boundary to the site.
- A ditch bisects the site east-west at its middle.

Transport and Access

- Site has direct access to A153 and A16 but over a railway crossing.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- Offices within Poplar Business Park lie 80 metres west of the site.
- Site lies within RAF Cranwell and RAF Barkston Heath safeguarding areas.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- There is a railway line along the west side of the site.

WS12-EL A158 Burgh Road West, Skegness Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 553952 N 364168

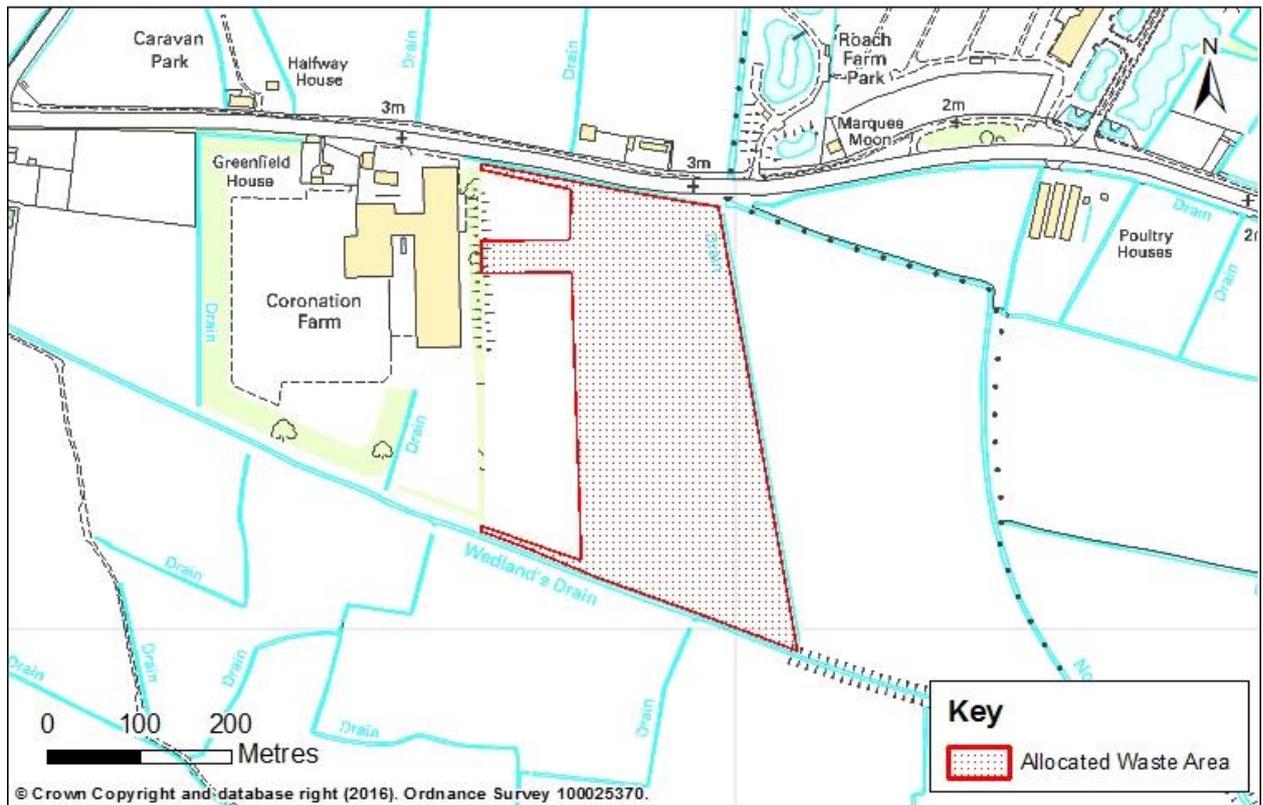
District: East Lindsey District Council

Parish: Burgh Le Marsh

Area of Site: 9.6 ha

Potential Uses: Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Open Composting, Materials Recycling Facility, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling

WS12-EL A158 Burgh Road West



Natural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following natural environment assets need to be taken into consideration:

- Site lies within 5km of Gibraltar Point and Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated due to the good examples of shifting dunes within a complex site that exhibits a range of dune types.
- Site lies within 5km of Gibraltar Point Special Protection Area (SPA), designated as it regularly supports in summer, a nationally important breeding population of little terns and wintering population of three species of migratory waterfowl.

- Site lies within 5km of Gibraltar Point Ramsar site, designated as an actively accreting sand dune system, saltmarsh and extensive intertidal flats which accommodates large numbers of overwintering birds.
- Site lies within 5km of the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC, designated as one of the most important marine areas in the UK and European North Sea Coast, including extensive areas of varying, but predominantly sandy, sediments subject to a range of conditions. The qualifying features of this SAC include subtidal sandbanks, intertidal mudflats and sandflats and coastal lagoons.
- Site lies within 6.5km of the Wash SPA, designated as numerically the most important area in Britain for wintering waders and wildfowl, supporting little terns, common terns and Bewick's swans. It is also of importance to other migratory birds.
- Site lies within 6.5km of the Wash Ramsar site, designated as the largest estuarine system in Britain and the most important staging post and overwintering site for migrant wildfowl and wading birds in eastern England, also holding one of the North Sea's largest breeding populations of common seal and some grey seals.
- In relation to these SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, the Gibraltar Point Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes SSSI, North Norfolk Coast SSSI and The Wash SSSI are the SSSIs on which the designations are based. Natural England produce a list of operations likely to damage the special interest of SSSIs. The operations identified as likely to damage the special interests of these sites of relevance to this waste site relate to burning, drainage, modifications to watercourses, including infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes and changing water levels and tables and water utilisation. The development must include details to address these issues, including mitigation measures if necessary. The impacts of the development on these SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites will be subject to close scrutiny and control to ensure that they avoid any adverse impacts on the SSSIs and therefore the SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites.
- In order to ensure there would be no adverse impacts on these SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites as a result of the thermal treatment of waste, any waste development proposing thermal treatment methods must demonstrate that the emissions / deposition rates fall within the acceptable levels defined by the Environment Agency.

Historic and Cultural Environment

Direct and indirect impacts on the following heritage assets and their settings need to be taken into consideration:

- Potential for archaeology on site.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Lies within Flood Zone 3.
- Site lies within the tidal hazard area following a breach to the tidal defences in the current day and climate change scenario – will need to be mitigated appropriately.
- Requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment to include assessment of risks and the adoption of a sequential approach to the layout of the site with development in areas of lower risk where possible.
- Site is underlain by a Principal Aquifer within the bedrock.
- Potential impacts on Wedland's Drain adjacent to the south or the ponds to the east needs to be considered.
- Small areas of the site are at risk of surface water flooding in a 1 in 30 year storm event.

Transport and Access

- Public Right of Way BurM/260/2 runs along the southern boundary of the site.
- Existing access onto Burgh Road West may need improving to incorporate a right turn lane.
- Transport Assessment required.

Amenity

- Waste facility must be enclosed.
- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

Other

- Leisure / caravan parks approximately 150 metres north east and 215 metres north west of site.
- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Power lines cross the south west corner of the site.
- Potentially a gas pipeline running along the western boundary with the trading estate.
- Water mains pipes within site.

WS17-SK Vantage Park, Gonerby Moor Development Brief

Grid Reference: E 489005 N 339180

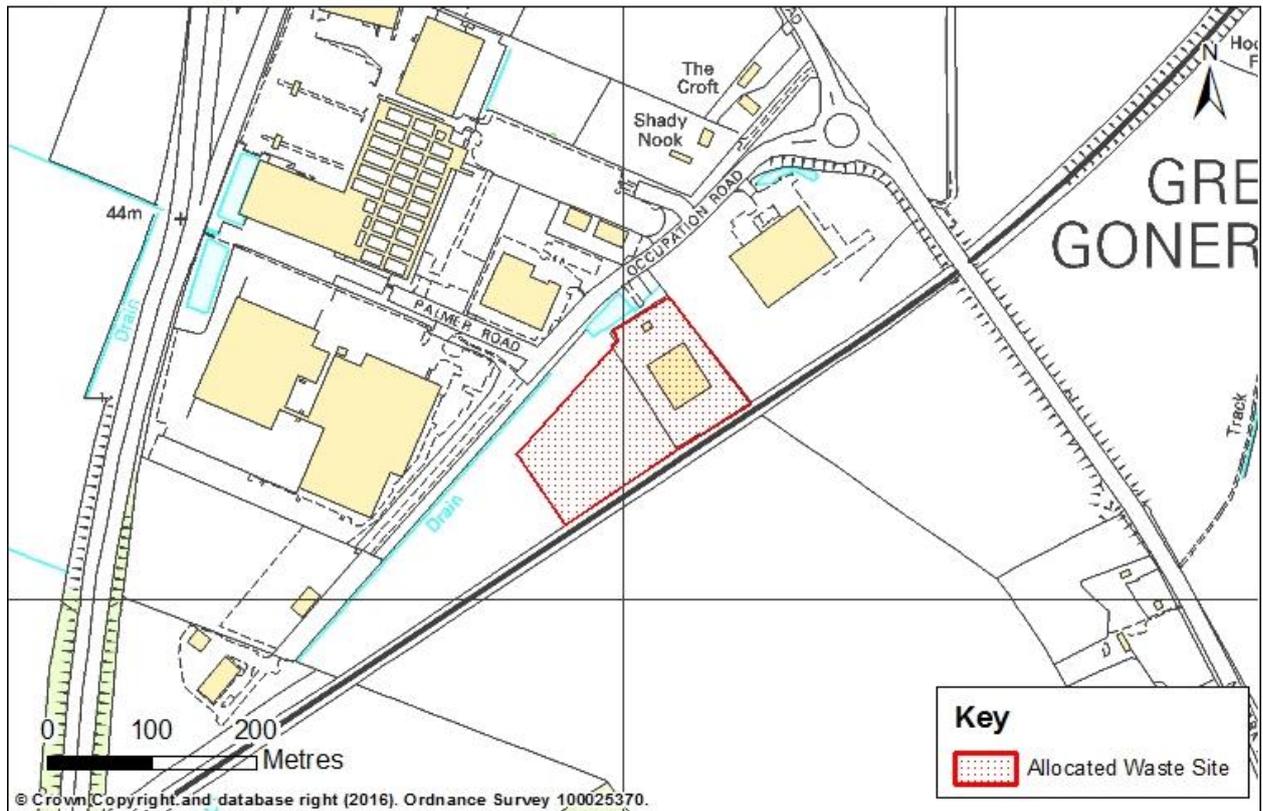
District: South Kesteven District Council

Parish: Great Gonerby

Area of Site: 2.4 ha

Potential Uses: Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Material Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Re-Use Facility

WS17-SK Vantage Park



Flood Risk and Water Resources

- Located within Flood Zone 1.

Transport and Access

- Public Right of Way GtGo/2/2 runs through the site.
- Benefits from direct access to Strategic Road Network.

Amenity

- Providing good working practices employed, unlikely to have significant impacts on sensitive receptors.

- C&D Recycling use will require screening.

Other

- Potentially high grade agricultural land – needs to be assessed in any application.
- Close to a garden centre, other retail uses and service station.

Appendix 2: Relationship between Policies

The following table shows the relationship between the policies in this document and remaining saved policies in the Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan (2006). This table should be read in conjunction with Appendix 1 of the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (June 2016). Upon adoption of this SLD, all remaining policies from the previous Waste Local Plan (2006) will be superseded.

Site Locations document	Waste Local Plan Policies
SL1: Mineral Site Allocations	New Policy
SL2: Safeguarding Mineral Allocations	New Policy
SL3: Waste Site and Area Allocations	Replacing WLP2, WLP6 and WLP12

Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms

Active Mining Site: Mineral workings that are classified as active under the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 or the Environment Act 1995.

Aftercare: An agreed programme of work designed to bring a restored mineral or waste site to a satisfactory standard for agriculture, amenity or nature conservation use. Normally imposed in the form of a planning condition once a site has been granted permission to operate.

After-use: The use to which a mineral or waste site is put to on completion of restoration and any aftercare provisions e.g. agriculture, forestry, amenity (including nature conservation). Planning permission will be required to develop more formal uses of land (e.g. change of use of land to create a leisure facility).

Aggregates: Materials used in construction work or as fill consisting of rock crushed by nature (sands and gravels) or crushed by man (quarried rock, such as limestone which is then crushed on site).

Agricultural Waste: Agricultural waste is mostly uncontrolled animal slurry and vegetable matter but many farms also produce 'non-natural' wastes that are controlled, such as scrap metals, batteries, oils, tyres, rubber, glass, plastic and veterinary pharmaceuticals. Virtually all of these wastes are normally managed on the agricultural holdings where they are created.

Alternative (Secondary) Aggregates: The re-use of construction materials e.g. from demolition or road maintenance or the use or reprocessing of waste materials from other industries such as power station ash or colliery spoil, to replace primary aggregates.

Ancient Woodland: An area of woodland which has had a continuous history of tree cover since at least 1600.

Apportionment: The County's share of Regional aggregate provision.

Appropriate Assessment: A process required by the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC- the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites and thereby maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features. To comply with the Directive, Lincolnshire County Council has carried out an Appropriate Assessment screening exercise.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): AONB is a statutory designation in recognition of their national importance and to ensure that their character and qualities are protected for all to enjoy. The legal framework for

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty is provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

Area of Search: An extensive area of land believed to contain significant, but generally unproven mineral resources within which the Mineral Planning Authority would have no objection in principle to mineral working, on at least part of the site subject to satisfactory proposals to protect the range of interests of acknowledged importance within and adjoining the area (see also "Preferred Areas").

Biodiversity: Summarises the phrase biological diversity – the variety of life on earth around us (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates, plants, fungi and microorganisms) and the systems that support that variety.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): A strategy for conserving species and enhancing, restoring, and creating habitats of importance.

Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM): Collation and assessment of existing data to provide guidance on the most suitable areas for landscape-scale biodiversity enhancement.

Biodiversity 2020: The national (England) strategy for the conservation of biodiversity 2011-2020.

Borrow Pit: A temporary mineral working to supply material for a specific construction project.

Coal Bed Methane: Clean coal technology and a potential long-term source of indigenous natural gas which can be extracted from underground coal seams.

C&I Waste (*Commercial and Industrial Waste*): These wastes are collected, managed and disposed by private waste companies serving businesses of all sizes across all industry sectors. A large proportion of *Commercial* waste is a mix of plastics, paper, card, glass and food waste collected from offices, shops, food outlets, etc. as well as waste metals (equipment, vehicles, machinery) and smaller quantities of chemicals, timber and other waste. The *Industrial* part of the stream comprises a similar range of materials but in different proportions, with larger quantities of chemicals, metals, textiles, and a variety of processing and packaging wastes, but with mixed office wastes also.

CD&E Waste (*Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste*): These wastes come from a wide range of new build and regeneration projects as well as road schemes and railway maintenance. Construction & Demolition wastes include structural and groundworks waste (bricks, asphalt, concrete, insulation material) and fittings (wood, plastic, glass, metal). Most of the waste is chemically inert

but insulation materials are usually hazardous because they contain asbestos. Excavation waste is primarily soil and stones. As they are often bulky and of low value, these wastes tend to be recycled or re-used at or close to where they are created. In the case of excavation wastes greater quantities are removed for disposal locally at landfill. Therefore, a greater proportion of this waste stream (compared to others) may be managed at source.

Core Strategy: Sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area, including a long term spatial vision, the spatial objectives, and the strategic policies to deliver that vision. All other Development Plan Documents in the Local Plan must be in conformity with the Core Strategy.

Development Plan: Sets out policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the area of the application.

Development Management Policies: A suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the area meets the vision and strategy set out in the core strategy.

Dormant Mineral Sites: Mineral Sites and Old Mining Permissions that are classified as dormant under the Environment Act 1995 or the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 respectively.

Geodiversity: Summarises the phase geological diversity - the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landscapes, together with the natural processes which form them. It is the link between geology, landscape, biodiversity and people.

Geodiversity Action Plan (GAP): A strategy for promoting and managing the sustainable use of geodiversity resources.

Green Infrastructure: a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green Infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

Groundwater: Water associated with soils or rocks below the ground surface, usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone, below the water table.

Hazardous Waste: The term hazardous waste has traditionally been used to describe materials such as asbestos, oils, solvents and healthcare wastes. However, broadening of this definition means it now includes everyday items such as fluorescent tubes, televisions, computer monitors (known as Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) and scrap cars. All of the above

waste streams contain variable, but generally small, quantities of hazardous wastes.

Hydraulic Fracturing ('Fracking'): Hydraulic fracturing - or, as it is commonly known, fracking - is a process used to extract natural gas from rock (including shale). In simple terms, the technique involves pumping water into the ground at high pressure to make narrow fractures in the rock. The water contains sand and chemicals to help stimulate the gas. The process of fracking allows the gas or oil that's trapped inside the rock to be released so it can be recovered on the surface. The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and numerous independent organisations have published papers which provide guidance about shale oil and gas and 'fracking'.

Inert Waste: waste that is biologically, chemically and physically unreactive with the environment.

Landbank: A stock of planning permissions (permitted reserves) for the winning and working of minerals generally expressed in 'years worth of supply'.

Lincolnshire Geodiversity Action Plan (LGAP): The local GAP that covers the historic county of Lincolnshire, i.e. the areas administered by Lincolnshire County Council, North Lincolnshire Council and North East Lincolnshire Council.

Local Aggregate Assessment: A Local Aggregate Assessment is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area.

LACW (*Local Authority Collected Waste*): This waste stream was previously referred to as Municipal Solid Waste, and the new name reflects a slight expansion in the range of wastes it covers. Most is generated by householders, whether it is collected from the kerbside or taken to recycling points such as Household Waste Recycling Centres. It also includes small quantities of commercial waste which is collected from small businesses by the local authority, as well as non-household waste such as road and pavement sweepings and gully-emptying wastes. Waste collection is largely undertaken by the Waste Collection Authorities' own operatives, but recovery and disposal activities are controlled by the county Waste Disposal Authority in conjunction with third party waste management companies.

Local Development Document: Local Development Documents are statutory documents prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which set out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area. They have the weight of development plan and are subject to community involvement, public consultation and independent examination.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): Describes the Local Plan documents which the authority intends to prepare and the timetable for their preparation.

Local Geological Sites: Geological or geomorphological sites that are considered worthy of protection for their educational, research, historical or aesthetic importance. One of a number of designations under the umbrella term Local Sites.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR): Sites for people and wildlife offering special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it. They are declared by principal authorities under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Local Plan: A Local Development Document which provides a written statement of the policies for delivering the spatial strategy and vision for an authority area, supported by a reasoned justification.

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS): Local Wildlife Sites are usually selected within a local authority area and support both locally and nationally threatened wildlife. Many sites will contain habitats and species that are priorities under the county or UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).

Localism Act 2011: Is an Act of Parliament that changes the powers of local government in England. The aim of the act is to facilitate the devolution of decision-making powers from central government control to individuals and communities.

Marine Protected Area (MPA): zones of the seas and coasts where wildlife is protected from damage and disturbance. The Government is committed to establishing a well-managed ecologically coherent network of MPAs in our seas.

Mineral Planning Authority (MPA): The Local Planning Authority responsible for overseeing all aspects of mineral operations. In the case of the County of Lincolnshire, these powers rest with the County Council.

Municipal Waste: See definition of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) above.

National Character Area (NCA): subdivide England into 159 areas of similar landscape character. Each NCA has a unique identity resulting from the interaction of wildlife, landforms, geology, land use and human impact.

National Nature Reserve (NNR): NNRs are the finest sites in England for wildlife and / or geology. They are a selection of the very best parts of England's

Sites of Special Scientific Interest and many also have European nature conservation designations.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

The Natural Environment White Paper: Sets out how the value of nature can be mainstreamed across society by facilitating local action; strengthening the connections between people and nature; creating a green economy and showing leadership in the EU and internationally. It sets out 92 specific commitments for action.

Non-Inert Waste: waste not classified as inert and thus in some manner will react with the environment. Also known as 'Active Waste'.

Permitted Reserves: Mineral reserves for which planning permission has been granted (usually expressed in million tonnes). The MPA will not release details of reserves for individual quarries or quarry operators to ensure 'commercial confidentiality'.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: The legislation that introduced the new development planning system.

Preferred Areas: An area of known mineral resource, proven by survey information, where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated, subject to all other considerations being met.

Priority habitat/species: Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 details the list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

Ramsar sites: wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.

Recycled Aggregates: Aggregates produced from recycled construction and demolition wastes such as crushed concrete, road planings etc.

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site (RIGS/RIGGS): Established in 1990 by the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC), RIGSs were the predecessor to Local Geological Sites. One of a number of designations under the umbrella term Local Sites.

Reserves: Mineral deposits which have been tested to establish the quality and quantity of material present which could be economically and technically

exploited. Permitted reserves are those with benefit of planning permission for extraction.

Restoration: Process of returning a site to its former or a new use following mineral extraction. Involves reinstatement of land by contouring and the spreading of soils or soil making materials.

Secondary (Alternative) Aggregates: Aggregates derived from by-products of the extractive industry, e.g. china/ball clay waste, colliery spoil, blast furnace slag, pulverised fuel ash, etc.

Sensitive Receptors: Land uses that are sensitive to the impacts of Minerals and Waste development. These include, but are not limited to, residential and commercial properties, places of employment, schools, and leisure activities (whether passive or active).

Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI): Sites referred to in a Local Plan, selected as being of importance for nature conservation on the basis of local knowledge and were the predecessor of Local Wildlife Sites. One of a number of designations under the umbrella term Local Sites.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations. Currently designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): An area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitat's Directive. SACs provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Special Protection Area (SPA): A Special Protection Area (SPA) is an area of land, water or sea which has been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union. SPAs are European designated sites, classified under the European Wild Birds Directive which affords them enhanced protection.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): Statement of the local authority's proposed standards and approach to involving the local community and stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of all Local Development Documents and development control decisions.

Sterilisation: Where minerals cannot be extracted because of surface level development.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): The European SEA Directive requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment, including those in the field of planning and land use. Local authorities are advised to take an integrated approach towards Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment to avoid unnecessary duplication and confusion. Together they will play an important part in testing the soundness of Local Development Documents, ensuring that they contribute towards sustainable development.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government policy, Lincolnshire County Council is producing a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment of all its LDDs.

Sustainable Development: Resolution 24/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.

Waste Planning Authority (WPA): The Local Planning Authority responsible for land-use planning control for waste management. In the case of the County of Lincolnshire, these powers rest with the County Council.

Lincolnshire County Council
01522 782070

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For all enquiries please contact the above number.

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Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills, Executive Director Responsible for Democratic Services

Report to:	County Council
Date:	15 December 2017
Subject:	Appointments to Lincolnshire County Council's Independent Remuneration Panel

Summary:

This report seeks to appoint two additional members to the Lincolnshire County Council Independent Remuneration Panel.

Recommendation(s):

That the Council appoints Messrs Richard Quirk RVM and Philip Knowles to the Lincolnshire County Council Independent Remuneration Panel.

1. Background

Councillors are reminded that under the Local Authorities (Members Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003, Councils are required to establish and maintain an Independent Remuneration Panel (IRP) to advise on its Members' Allowances Scheme.

The Panel makes recommendations to the Council on the level of Basic Allowance for all members, on the level of Special Responsibility Allowance and to whom they should be paid and on whether dependents' carers' allowance, travel and subsistence allowances and co-optees' allowance should be paid and the levels of those allowances.

The last fundamental review of the Members' Allowances Scheme at Lincolnshire County Council was carried out in 2014, and the IRP made a number of recommendations to Council concerning the scheme.

These recommendations included the suggestion that allowances in the scheme should be increased annually by the average percentage increase in pay for employees covered by the National Joint Council for Local Government Services for the previous 12 months (usually referred to as Green Book employees).

The 2003 Regulations allow indexing for a maximum of four years and also require that Council votes to adopt a Scheme of Members' Allowances each year. That

four year period expires in May 2018 and so the IRP felt it was appropriate to review the scheme at the same time as reviewing the indexing.

Membership of the IRP currently stands at three, which is the statutory minimum, following two resignations. The terms of reference of the panel state that the preferred size of the IRP is five members. The existing members of the panel have therefore agreed to recruit to the two vacancies.

Following a recruitment exercise carried out by council officers it is recommended that Mr Richard Quirk RVM of Scampton and Mr Philip Knowles of Bourne are appointed to the panel.

Mr Quirk has experience as a current member of the West Lindsey District Council Independent Remuneration Panel. He is a trained Armed Forces Service Auditor. Mr Knowles is a Bourne town councillor with wide experience in personnel roles and as a former non-Executive Director of the Royal Liver Assurance Group, served on its remuneration committee.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- * Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- * Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- * Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- * Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having

due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

The process by which the proposed new members have been selected has been open to all regardless of protected characteristics. The recommendations of the Panel must have regard to the Equality Act duties

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

The JSNA and JHWS have been considered and there is no direct implication for either of this decision.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

The section 17 matters have been considered and there is no direct implication for those matters of this decision.

3. Conclusion

The Council is required to make a Members' Allowances Scheme every year. In doing so it must have regard to the recommendations of its IRP.

The preferred size of the IRP is five, which requires the Council to appoint two additional members to the panel to join the three existing members.

4. Legal Comments:

The County Council must establish an Independent Remuneration Panel under the Local Authorities (Members Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003. The Panel must consist of at least 3 individuals. There is no upper limit.

The terms of reference of the Panel identify 5 as the preferred membership. The Report invites the Council to appoint two new members to the IRP.

As the role of the IRP is to advise the whole Council on the Scheme of Members Allowances which is a full Council function, the decision is within the remit of the full Council.

5. Resource Comments:

There are no material financial implications arising from acceptance of the recommendation in this report.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

n/a

c) Scrutiny Comments

n/a

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out??

Yes

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

Risks associated with this decision are considered to be minimal

7. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Local Authorities (Members Allowances)(England) Regulations 2003	Democratic Services

This report was written by Nigel West, who can be contacted on 01522 552840 or nigel.west@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills, Monitoring Officer

Report to:	County Council
Date:	15 December 2017
Subject:	Amendments to the Constitution

Summary:

The Report proposes a number of amendments to the Council's Constitution relating to:

1. Part 3 of the Constitution relating to the receipt and consideration of Ombudsman's Reports issued under section 31 of the Local Government Act 1974.
2. Part 3 of the Constitution relating to responsibility for functions.
3. Part 5 of the Constitution relating to the Council's petitions scheme.

Recommendation(s):

That the Council approves the proposed amendments to the Constitution attached at Appendix A, B and C.

1. Background

Local Government Ombudsman reports

The Local Government Ombudsman carries out investigations as to whether local authorities have been guilty of maladministration or a service failure. When the Ombudsman has completed an investigation the Ombudsman has two choices.

Where the Ombudsman is satisfied with the action the authority has made or proposes to make and that it is not appropriate to send a full report, the Ombudsman may prepare a statement of reasons for the decision. This is sent to the Council but the Council is not formally required to consider the statement of reasons.

Where the Ombudsman is not satisfied as set out in paragraph 2 above, the Ombudsman must prepare a report and send it to the Council. Where the Council receives such a report it is a requirement of section 31 of the Local Government Act 1974 that:-

- The report is laid before the authority;
- The authority considers the report; and
- The authority, within 3 months of receipt of the report writes to the Ombudsman to notify the Ombudsman of the action that the authority have taken or propose to take.

As a matter of principle, this suggests that reports from the Ombudsman are best considered by the Council body with responsibility for the function since it is that body which has the necessary authority to determine what action to take in response. This would mean full Council for matters which are reserved to the Council such as planning and regulatory matters. For other functions it would mean the Executive. For those reports which are laid before the Executive it would be possible for them to be considered by Scrutiny prior to Executive consideration.

This approach would also allow for streamlining of the responsibilities of the Council under the Local Government Act 1974 with the role of the Monitoring Officer in drawing to the attention of the Executive findings of maladministration in the performance of Executive functions. Both responsibilities can be fulfilled by one Report to the Executive.

In order to allow for the potential that some findings relevant to Executive functions should nonetheless be reported to the full Council it would also be advisable to allow for the full Council to consider reports referred to them by the Monitoring Officer.

The Ombudsman does not have any requirement about how the Report is considered within the authority leaving it to the Council to determine the most appropriate approach.

Under Part 3 of the Council's Constitution, consideration of a report from the Local Government Ombudsman is currently a matter reserved for full Council. Therefore in order to move to a position where a report is considered by that part of the Council best placed to consider and respond to it an amendment to the Constitution is required.

The necessary amendments are shown marked in Appendix A.

Responsibilities of Chief Officers

Following changes to the senior management team on the Council it has been necessary to include additional delegations contained in Part 3 of the Constitution.

The changes are shown marked in Appendix B.

Petitions Scheme

In July 2016, the Democratic Services and Community Engagement teams were tasked with reviewing the Council's Petition Scheme as part of its approach to engaging with the public in the democratic process. A revised petition scheme has

been produced, which aims to provide a more fulfilling experience for members of the public who choose to engage with the Council in this way.

Under the proposals the revised scheme will no longer take the 'one-size-fits-all' approach where all petitions are referred to a meeting of the County Council. Instead, consideration will be given to the individual merits of each petition before a decision is made on the most appropriate way for the petition to be dealt with.

It is recommended that Democratic Services, in consultation with the Chief Whip, Executive Councillor(s) and service area, determine the appropriate route for the petition to travel through the democratic process. This will then be discussed and agreed with the petitioner.

It is set out in the proposed Scheme that petitions will follow one of the below routes:

- Referred straight to the executive councillor and service area for a response (within 15 working days)
- Referred to the relevant scrutiny committee (where the petitioner will be able to present their petition and the committee will discuss and decide on an appropriate course of action)
- Referred to Full Council. (usually petitions with a high number of signatures or far reaching impact).

The proposed scheme removes the automatic referral of all petitions to the Full Council, but adds the new route of submission to scrutiny committees for larger petitions, where time can be allowed for the petition to be presented and properly debated. It is felt that this would be a more fulfilling experience for the petitioner with a more satisfactory conclusion.

Petitions forwarded directly to Executive Councillors would, under the new proposals, receive a quicker response as they would not be dependent upon the dates of Council meetings.

The revised Scheme will be supported by a document which enables officers to track progress of petitions through the process, as well as a dedicated area on the Lincolnshire County Council website containing information about submitting petitions as well as links to the Council's e-petition portal.

A cross-party working group set up by group leaders met on Friday, 24 November 2017 to examine the proposed scheme, which is attached at Appendix C to this report.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- * Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- * Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- * Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- * Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

As formal changes to the Council's governance arrangements the proposals are not considered to have an adverse impact on people who share a protected characteristic compared with those who do not. In particular anyone will be entitled to invoke the Petitions Scheme without regard to whether or not they have a protected characteristic.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

As formal changes to the Council's governance arrangements there are not considered to be any implications of the proposals for the JSNA or the JHWS

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

As formal changes to the Council's governance arrangements there are not considered to be any implications of the proposals for crime and disorder

3. Conclusion

The Report proposes a number of amendments to the Council's current Constitutional arrangements in relation to the consideration of reports from the Ombudsman, Chief Officer delegations and Petitions. It is considered that the proposals enable the Council to respond more effectively to Ombudsman findings, bring delegations into line with Chief Officer responsibilities and enable more effective engagement with the public.

4. Legal Comments:

The proposals are lawful.

As amendments to the Constitution are required the decision is reserved to full Council and the decision is accordingly within the remit of full Council.

5. Resource Comments:

There are no material financial implications arising from acceptance of the recommendations in this report.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

This decision has not been considered by the Scrutiny Committees

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

See the body of the Report

7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Changes to Part 3 of the Constitution
Appendix B	Changes to delegations of Chief Officers (Part 3)
Appendix C	Proposed Petitions Scheme (Part 5)

8. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Council's Constitution	Democratic Services

This report was written by David Coleman, Chief Legal Officer who can be contacted on 01522 552134 or david.coleman@lincolnshire.gov.uk and Nigel West, Head of Democratic Services who can be contacted on 01522 552840 or nigel.west@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

TABLE 1

MATTERS WHICH IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FULL COUNCIL TO DISCHARGE

Function	
1.	Adopting and Changing the Constitution.
2.	Approving or adopting the Budget and the Policy Framework.
3.	Changing the Budget or the Policy Framework except those changes to the Policy Framework which are necessary to ensure compliance with the law, ministerial direction or government guidance which may be made by the Executive, a Committee of the Executive, an individual Executive Councillor or an Officer in accordance with rule 8 of the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution.
4.	Subject to the urgency procedure contained in Rule 16 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution, making any Executive decisions about any matter in the discharge of an Executive function where the decision maker is minded to make it in a manner which would be contrary to the Policy Framework or contrary to/not wholly in accordance with, the Budget.
5.	Electing and removing the Leader of the Council.
6.	Agreeing and/or amending the terms of reference for Committees, Sub-Committees Groups and Panels, deciding on their composition and making appointments to them including appointment of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen but excluding the Chairman and Vice Chairman of Health Scrutiny Committee for Lincolnshire, the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Bourne Town Hall Trust Management Committee who will be appointed by that Committee or Board.
7.	Appointing representatives of the Council to outside bodies unless the appointment is an Executive function under this Part 3 of this Constitution or has been delegated by the Council.
8.	Appointing Special Interest Councillors.
9.	Adopting a Scheme of Members Allowances.
10.	Changing the name of the area.
11.	Confirming the appointment and dismissal of the Head of Paid Service.
12.	Making, amending, revoking, re-enacting or adopting byelaws and promoting or opposing the making of local legislation or personal Bills in Parliament.
13.	Adopting or changing the Members' Code of Conduct, subject to advice from the Audit Committee.

14. Appointing the Returning Officer for County Council elections.

Function

15. Submission of proposals to the Secretary of State for an order under Section 10 (pilot schemes for local elections in England and Wales) of the Representation of the People Act 2000.

16. Power to confer title of honorary alderman.

17. Functions relating to sea fisheries.

18. Power to make standing orders.

19. Duty to make arrangements for proper administration of financial affairs, etc.

20. Power to appoint Officers for particular purposes (appointment of "Proper Officers").

21. Duty to designate Officer as the head of authority's paid service, Section 151 Officer, Monitoring Officer and to provide staff to them.

22. Consideration of a Report from a Local Commissioner under Section 31 or a further Report under Section 31A of the Local Government Act 1974 and of actions taken or proposed to be taken in response where the findings contained in the Report relate to the functions of the full Council or the Report is otherwise referred to the full Council by the Monitoring Officer.

23. All other matters which, by law, must be reserved to Council.

TABLE 4**COUNTY COUNCIL FUNCTIONS WHICH ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE**

- (i) The Executive will be responsible for the implementation of decisions within the policy framework set by the Council in relation to all of the Council's functions which are not the responsibility of any other part of the Council whether by law or under this Constitution.
- (ii) Decisions will be taken in accordance with the Executive Procedure Rules.
- (iii) Executive Councillors are permitted to commission work from officers on policy initiatives.
- (iv) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the Executive shall be responsible for the exercise of the following specific functions

Function	
1.	Any function under a local Act other than a function specified elsewhere in this Part 3.
2.	The making of arrangements pursuant to subsection (1) of section 67 of, and Schedule 18 to, the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (appeals against exclusion of pupils).
3.	The making of arrangements pursuant to section 94(1) and (4) of, and Schedule 24 to, the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (admission appeals).
4.	The making of arrangements pursuant to section 95(2) of, and Schedule 25 to, the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (children to whom Section 87 applies: appeals by governing bodies).
5.	The making of appointments to the Joint Appointments Committee under Paragraphs 2 to 4 (appointment of Members by relevant Councils) of Schedule 2 (Police Authorities established under Section 3) to the Police Act 1996.
6.	Any function relating to contaminated land.

Function	
7.	The discharge of any function relating to the control of pollution or the management of air quality.
8.	The obtaining of information under section 330 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as to interests in land.
9.	The obtaining of particulars of persons interested in land under section 16 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.
10.	The making of agreements for the execution of highways works.
11.	The appointment of any individual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to any office other than an office in which he is employed by the authority;

Function	
(b)	to any body other than – (i) the authority; (ii) a joint Committee of two or more authorities; (iii) a politically balanced body; or (c) to any Committee or Sub-Committee of such a body, and the revocation of any such appointment.
12.	The making of agreements with other local authorities for the placing of staff at the disposal of those other authorities.
13	Consideration of a Report from a Local Commissioner under Section 31 or a further Report under Section 31A of the Local Government Act 1974 and of actions taken or proposed to be taken in response where the findings contained in the Report relate to the functions of the Executive.

The above is subject to the delegation of specific powers to the Chief Executive and Chief Officers. Those with delegated powers may always refer the matter back to the Executive if considered appropriate.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC PROTECTION
1. To undertake all money market transactions associated with the cash flow functions of the Council including the raising and repayment of all loans within the limits determined by the Council from time to time.
2. To authorise the payment of statutory pensions and allowances, gratuities and compensation.
3. To make ex-gratia payments for loss or damage to property and to settle claims where there is no legal liability up to the authorised limit of £1,000.
4. To pay national pay awards.
5. To effect appropriate insurance cover in respect of Members and Officers of the Council appointed in an official capacity to represent the interests of the Council on the Boards of Limited Companies.
6. To make loans and advances to outside bodies in accordance with the policies and limits determined by the Council. Details of current policies are shown in Annex A.
7. To undertake or arrange for all necessary transactions associated with the management of the assets of the Pension Fund.
8. Subject to subsequent report to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board, to authorise an increase in the target area budget of that Committee to fund any shortfall in expenditure necessary towards the realisation of a capital receipt and which cannot be capitalised.
9. To determine a current maximum annual rental for contract hire cars under the modified contract hire car scheme for the Chief Executive, Executive Directors, Director, Heads of Function and other qualifying Officers of the Council.
10. To act as Chief Finance Officer in pursuance of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.
11. In connection with the estate management of the County Council's land and premises, in consultation with the local Councillor:
(a) to acquire land and premises;
(b) to dispose of land and premises surplus to requirement;
(c) to dispose of surplus County Farms land and property surplus to requirements subject to discount, in accordance with the County Farms Management Plan and policies approved by the Executive and following consultation with the appropriate Executive Councillor;
(d) to accept and grant leases of land and premises and such other rights over land and premises as may be deemed necessary or appropriate;
(e) to manage and let County Farms holdings as may be deemed necessary or appropriate in accordance with the Management Plan approved by the Executive following consultation with the appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee or Panel and (except in cases where the Council's seal must be affixed thereto) to sign agreements to give effect to such acquisitions, disposals, acceptances, grants or lettings, provided that the form of any such agreement has been

approved by the Solicitor(s) to the Council.
12. To seek permission for any development referred to in regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.
13. To determine and serve notices under the terms of any agreement for the use of land or premises.
14. To undertake the role of Travellers Liaison Officer in consultation with other Directorates in matters of illegal camping and site provision.
15. To agree appropriate means of securing external representation on the Pension Committee, in consultation with relevant external bodies.
16. To maintain an adequate and effective internal audit service.
17. To effect all insurance cover in respect of County Council activities and responsibilities, including making appropriate arrangements for the investigation and settlement of claims.
18. To approve allocations from the corporate contingency revenue budget in consultation with the Executive Councillor with responsibility for finance and any other appropriate Executive Councillors.
19. To arrange appropriate banking and related services on behalf of the Council including opening and closing bank accounts.
20. To exercise the function of the Council in relation to the use of badges for display on disabled persons' motor vehicles.
Fire and Rescue Service
1. To make appropriate arrangements for dealing with matters relating to the discipline and dismissal of uniformed Fire Officers pursuant to the relevant legislation
2. To reduce retaining fees in cases in which attendance is required only during limited periods, and in cases of failure to attend for training, fires and other duties.
3. To review from time to time risk categories and pre-determined attendances.
4. To waive or make nominal charges in respect of special services.
5. To approve or refuse applications from members of the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service ("the Service") to engage in outside employment.
6. To measure the provision of water for firefighting purposes.
7. To make, vary or revoke reinforcement schemes and other arrangements with other Fire and Rescue Authorities for the discharge of the Council's functions as Fire and Rescue Authority.
8. To be directly responsible to the relevant Executive Councillor acting on behalf of the Council in its capacity as Fire and Rescue Authority for the Service as maintained under the Fire and Rescue Service Act 2004 having regard to the Fire and Rescue National Framework.
9. Powers to issue, amend or replace safety certificates (whether general or special) for sports grounds under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975.
10. Power to issue, cancel, amend or replace safety certificates for regulated stands at sports grounds under Part III of the Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act 1987.
11. Power to enter into an agreement under Section 39 of the Fire and

Rescue Services Act 2004 with a water undertaker for securing that an adequate supply of water will be available for use in the event of fire.
12. Power to enter into an agreement under Section 41 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (a) to secure the use of water under the control of a person other than a water undertaker; (b) to improve access to any such water; or (c) to lay and maintain pipes and to carry out other works in connection with the use of such water.
13. Power to authorise in writing named employees to carry out those actions provided for in sections 44 (Powers of fire-fighters etc in an emergency etc), 45 (Obtaining information and investigating fires) and 46 (Supplementary powers) of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004.
14. Power, in consultation with the Assistant Practice Director <u>Chief Legal Officer for Shared Services</u> , to prosecute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) those offences falling under the following provisions of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 40 (water undertaker's failure to comply with request regarding emergency supply of water); • Section 42 (improper use of, or damage to, a fire hydrant); • Section 43 (failure to give notice of intended works to a fire hydrant); • Section 44 (obstruction of or interference with officers exercising Section 44 powers); • Section 46 (obstruction of officers exercising section 45 powers or failure to provide information in response to exercise of section 46 powers); and • Section 49 (false alarms of fire); and (ii) the various offences falling within the provisions of Article 32 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
15. To appoint in writing a named Inspector or Inspectors for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
16. Power to issue and serve an alterations notice pursuant to Article 29 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
17. Power to issue and serve an enforcement notice pursuant to Article 30 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
18. Power to issue and serve a prohibition notice pursuant to Article 31 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
<u>19. Power to issue Petroleum Storage Certificates pursuant to the Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations 2014</u>
<u>20. Power to register 'keepers of petrol' pursuant to the Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations 2014</u>
<u>21. Power to enforce regulations 5 (access marking), 6 (location marking) and 7 (signs to be kept clean) pursuant to the Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking Sites) Regulations 1990 (NAMOS)</u>
<u>22. Power to issue 'Assured Advice' and guidance after demonstration of compliance by the regulated person as set out in 15(4)(b) of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008.</u>

23. Power to provide local authorities with advice in accordance with Section 27 of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008.

Civil Protection

1. To implement any legislation pertinent to Emergency Planning.
2. To act in pursuance of all statutory and other powers relating to services for which the Service is responsible.
3. To implement the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 1999.

Crime and Disorder

1. To lead the County Councils efforts to fulfil its obligations and duties under Sections 5 and 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended and extended by Schedule 9 of the Police and Justice Act 2006) by actively engaging as a County Council and Fire Authority at all levels in the Community Safety Partnerships of Lincolnshire.
2. To establish and lead the county-wide Community Safety Board. To develop and implement the County Community Safety Agreement encompassing the priorities for Lincolnshire, as required by the Police and Justice Act 2006.
3. To lead the County Council's efforts to embed the principles of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in every aspect of policy development, budget setting and service delivery in line with the statutory duty that the Act imposes.
4. To drive the County Council's commitment to sharing information with partners as allowed by Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

Safer Communities Service – Trading Standards

1. Without prejudice to General Powers, to exercise the functions and duties of the Council as local weights and measures authority, food authority, in connection with legislation relating to standards of trade in the county and for the purposes of the enforcement of animal health and welfare legislation, community safety legislation and licensing functions as part of which, for the correct discharge of these functions, the following direct delegations are made:

Head of Safer Communities

1. To institute/and or appear on behalf of the County Council in any legal proceedings including any preliminary or ancillary applications in the relevant Court or tribunal for the prosecution of offences or institution of civil action and the criminal or civil enforcement and administration of legislation relevant to standards of trade, community safety, food and animal health and welfare, licensing or other functions from time to time conferred upon trading standards or weights and measures authorities by legislation and which the County has either a statutory duty or power to enforce or considers it expedient to enforce for the promotion or protection of the inhabitants of the county by virtue of Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972.
2. To initiate restraint and/or confiscation proceedings under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 or any subsequent related or replacement legislation before the Criminal Courts and to enter into memoranda of understanding with the Police Authority Financial Investigation Units for the purpose of taking such proceedings.

3. Responsibility to ensure that the duties associated with Section 72(1) (a) of the Weights and Measures Act 1985 is discharged within the service.
4. To issue notices with the effect of requiring the marking of, requiring warnings to be issued in respect of, suspending the supply of, requiring the withdrawal from the market of and requiring the recall from the market of products as provided for under legislation which is enforced by the County Council and is relevant to standards of trade, community safety, food and animal health and welfare, or licensing functions or other functions from time to time conferred upon trading standards or weights and measures authorities by legislation.
5. To act as Inspector/authorised officer or other enforcing officer role as provided in, and to inspect enter and investigate for the purposes of enforcement of, legislation which is enforced by the County Council and is relevant to standards of trade, community safety, food and animal health and welfare, or licensing functions or other functions from time to time conferred upon trading standards or weights and measures authorities by legislation and to authorise in writing officers to act in these capacities.
6. To appoint public analysts and agricultural analysts for the County Council for the purposes of the Food Act 1984, the Food Safety Act 1990 and the Agriculture Act 1970 or other functions from time to time conferred upon trading standards or weights and measures authorities by legislation.
7. To nominate in writing Officers for the purposes of enforcing the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.
8. To enter into appropriate arrangements with other enforcement authorities for the purpose of the enforcement of any legislation which is enforced by the County Council and is relevant to standards of trade, community safety, food, animal health and welfare and licensing functions or other functions from time to time conferred upon trading standards or weights and measures authorities by legislation.
9. To appoint suitable persons under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 for the purposes of enforcing the Explosives Acts 1875 to 1976 and subsequent legislation made under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and otherwise in respect of the regulation of explosives including the Explosives Regulations 2014 and subsequent amendments.
10. To initiate appeals against the decisions of the relevant Court where, in the Head of Safer Communities professional opinion, it is proper so to do.
11. To initiate and co-ordinate all activities necessary for the Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Animal Health Act 1981 in order to prevent, control or deal with an outbreak of rabies or other animal disease in the county.
12. To conduct hearings and to give assent or otherwise under the Explosives Act 1875 to 1976 and subsequent legislation made under the Health and safety <u>Safety</u> at Work etc Act 1974 and otherwise in respect of the regulation of explosives including the Explosives

Regulations 2014 and subsequent amendments in relations to applications for the establishment of new factories or magazines.

13. To discharge the functions of the County Council as a responsible authority under the licensing Act 2003 or any subsequent related or replacement legislation and to appoint other officers of the authority to do so.

SECTION D6**PETITIONS SCHEME**

Petitions at Lincolnshire County Council

Lincolnshire County Council welcomes petitions and recognises that petitions are one way in which people can let us know their concerns. Anyone who lives, works or studies in Lincolnshire can organise or sign a petition which will be dealt with in accordance with this scheme. All petitions to Lincolnshire County Council are taken seriously, and will receive an appropriate response.

This Petition Scheme sets out how petitions should be presented to the Council and how the Council will deal with them.

Other ways to make your views known

Before considering whether or not to raise a petition to the Council, the petition organiser should consider whether a petition is the best form of engagement with the Council on a particular issue.

There are a number of other ways to resolve an issue or to make your views known including:

- Contacting your Local County Councillor who may be able to help with the issue or explain how to make representations on a particular subject to the right person at the County Council (more details can be found on the website <http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/mgMemberIndex.aspx?bcr=1>)
- Contacting the Customer Service Centre who may be able to offer advice on resolving the issue (Customer Service Centre can be contacted via:
 - Telephone: 01522 552222;
 - Email: customer_services@lincolnshire.gov.uk;
 - Post: County Offices, Newland, Lincoln, LN1 1YL).
- Logging the issue through the website (<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/>)

If you wish to make a complaint or tell us what you think about a Council service, then you should instead use the Compliments, Comments and Complaints process by completing the online feedback form at www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/feedbackform or by contacting our Customer Service Centre.

How to submit a petition

Petitions can be submitted in the following ways:

- On paper via post to:

**The Chief Executive
Lincolnshire County Council
County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL**

Or in person to: County Offices, Newland, Lincoln.

- Electronically through the council's ePetitions Portal at:
<http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/mgepetitionlistdisplay.aspx>

Or by e-mail to: DemocraticServices@lincolnshire.gov.uk. Petitions submitted by email must be scanned in full as an exact replica of the original copy and will be treated as a paper copy.

Guidelines for submitting a petition

For the purposes of this scheme, petitions are formal requests that:

- Ask the Council to either do something, or stop doing something;
- Relate to matters over which the Council has control or which it is able to influence;
- Are signed by at least 2 people who live, work or study in Lincolnshire;
- Are submitted either as a paper copy or via the Council's e-petition facility.

Petitions submitted to the County Council must include:

- A clear and concise statement covering the subject of the petition;
- A statement of what action the petitioners wish the County Council to take, which must be set out in full on each sheet where signatures are asked for;
- The name, address and signature of any person supporting the petition (signatures which do not include the name and address of the signatory will be deemed not valid);

- The contact details, including an address and/or e-mail address for the petition organiser.

Petitioners are encouraged to use the Lincolnshire County Council petition template form which is available on the website (<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/local-democracy/finding-your-views/petitions/> website currently in development) or by contacting the Democratic Services Team on 01522 552107.

Exceptions to the petitions scheme

The following will not be accepted as petitions within the scope of the scheme:

- Submissions which are considered to be vexatious, abusive or otherwise inappropriate;
- Submissions in response to a public consultation being run by the council (such petitions will be acknowledged as part of that process and will be considered along with other consultation responses);
- Submissions relating to matters which would usually be dealt with through the corporate complaints system;
- Submissions that are the same as, or very similar to, a petition considered by the County Council within the last 6 months;
- Issues raised by staff related to employer/employee matters;
- Petitions relating to matters being handled through external agencies such as the Ombudsman or referring to a matter that is subject of legal proceedings;
- Petitions that are handled through alternative means or where other procedures apply, such as those referring to:
 - planning or licensing application;
 - parking policies;
 - a decision for which there is an existing right of appeal, such as Council tax banding and non-domestic rates;
 - statutory petitions (for example requesting a referendum on having an elected mayor).

Further information on these procedures and how you can express your views is available by contacting Democratic Services on 01522 552107.

Paper and online petitions

Paper petitions should be submitted as a final and complete document (once a petition has been submitted no further signatures can be added).

Petitioners are encouraged to use the Lincolnshire County Council petition template form which is available on the website or by contacting the Democratic Services team on 01522 552107.

The Council welcomes e-petitions which are created and submitted through our website. E-petitions must follow the same guidelines as paper petitions. The petition organiser will need to provide us with their name, full postal address and email address. The petition organiser will need to decide how long the petition will be open for signatures. The standard timeframe for a petition to run is 6 months but this can either be reduced or extended to a maximum of 12 months.

It may take up to 5 working days before the petition is published online as the Council has to check that the content of your petition is suitable before it is made available for signature. If we feel we cannot publish the petition for some reason, we will contact the petition organiser within this time to explain the reasons why. The petition organiser will then have 10 working days in which to change and resubmit their petition. Otherwise a summary of the petition and the reasons why it was not accepted will be published on the website.

When an e-petition has closed for signature it will be determined what the most appropriate way for it to be dealt with is and the petition organiser will be notified of this decision within 10 working days.

It is possible for an online petition and paper petition to be run at the same time to enable them to be considered together. The petition organiser must send the paper petition to the Council at the same time as the closing date of the online petition so all signatures can be counted together. Please advise the Democratic Services Team if you are intending to run a paper petition and e-petition concurrently so appropriate provision can be made.

Electronic petitions created via alternative systems (e.g. change.org) will be accepted subject to the petition satisfying the validation criteria and being presented to us in an appropriate format.

Online petition systems outside of the Council's own ePetition system do not automatically notify us when a petition has been submitted and therefore the Council will treat these in the same way as paper petitions. In these cases, the petition organiser will need to print a copy of the petition statement and the corresponding

signatures (including full name, address details) and submit these to us either via post, in person or via e-mail. Hyperlinks will not be accepted.

How will the Council respond to petitions?

The Council will determine the validity of each petition and decide the most appropriate way for a petition to be dealt with in discussion with the petitioner.

When responding to a petition the Council will give consideration to the issue highlighted in a petition and the level of support. The Council's response will ultimately be guided by what is most appropriate for the issue.

Generally petitions will be dealt with in one of the following ways:

- Referred directly to an appropriate service area and the relevant Executive Councillor for a response;
- Referred to the most relevant Scrutiny Committee;
- Referred to a meeting of the County Council.

Each petition will be assessed on its own merits, but as a general principal, a petition relating to an issue which affects one electoral division will be sent directly to the relevant service area and Executive Councillor. If the petition relates to an issue affecting two or more electoral divisions it may be referred to the relevant scrutiny committee. In some circumstances, if the petition relates to a countywide issue and has sufficient support it may be referred to a meeting of the County Council.

An acknowledgement will be sent to the petition organiser within 10 working days of receiving the petition. It will let them know how the Council plan to deal with the petition and when they can expect to be contacted again.

If the Council can do what the petition asks for, the acknowledgement may confirm that the action requested has been taken and the petition will be closed.

Where a petition is about something over which the Council has no direct control (for example the local railway, hospital or something which is the responsibility of the district council) consideration will be given to what is the best method for responding to it. This may consist of simply forwarding the petition to the most appropriate body. The petition organiser will be notified of the action which has been taken.

In the period immediately before an election or referendum the Council will need to deal with petitions differently, the reasons for this will be explained to the petition organiser along with the revised timescales which will apply.

Petitions will be presented at relevant meetings in the order they were received.

Petitions Referred to a Service Area and Executive Councillor

Where a petition is referred to the relevant service area and Executive Councillor for a response, the service area in consultation with the Executive Councillor will decide how best to respond to the issues raised. The petition organiser will receive a response within 15 working days.

Petitions Referred to a meeting of the County Council

When a petition is referred to a meeting of the County Council it will be referred to the next meeting of the County Council (where that meeting is more than 10 working days from the date that the petition is received).

Council meetings take place approximately four times a year and the dates can be obtained by contacting the Democratic Services Team or by visiting the Council's website.

The petition organiser, or their spokesperson, will have a maximum of 5 minutes to speak to the meeting on the subject of the petition. The relevant Executive Councillor will then be allowed a maximum of 5 minutes to respond to the petition.

Following the meeting a petition organiser will receive a written confirmation of any further action within 15 working days.

Petitions Referred to a Scrutiny Committee

If a petition is to be considered by a Scrutiny Committee it will be referred to the next meeting of the most relevant Scrutiny Committee (where that meeting is more than 10 working days from the date the petition is received), depending on what the subject matter of the petition is. Alternatively, if the matter of the petition is already on the work programme of a Scrutiny Committee, the petition organiser will be invited to the meeting to submit representations about their petition under the agenda item it relates to.

The petition organiser, or their spokesperson, will have a maximum of 5 minutes to speak to the meeting on the subject of the petition. The relevant Executive Councillor or senior officer will then be able to respond to the petition. The petition will then be debated by the Scrutiny Committee. At the end of the debate, the Scrutiny Committee will decide how best to respond to the petition. Any deviation from this process will be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Scrutiny Committee.

The petition organiser will be informed of the date of the meeting at which the petition will be considered. If the petition organiser is unable to attend and cannot

nominate a spokesperson, the petition may still be considered in their absence. Any deferrals would be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Scrutiny Committee.

Following the meeting a petition organiser will receive a written confirmation of any further action within 15 working days.

A maximum of 2 petitions can be submitted to any one Scrutiny Committee at one time.

Multiple and Repeat Petitions

Where multiple petitions on the same issue or substantially similar issues are received the Council may deal with them differently. If the Council chooses to refer the petition to a scrutiny committee for consideration, only one petitioner will be invited to speak (ordinarily it is the petitioner from the first petition to be received, however, petitioners are permitted to choose which of them will address the committee and to confer on the content of the speech prior to the start of the meeting if they so choose). The response given by the Council to any additional petitions may be the same as given to the first.

Petitions will not normally be considered within 6 months of another petition on the same matter. Petitions which are the same or substantially the same as petitions which have been closed in the previous 6 months will be dealt with having regard to the outcome of the earlier petition. This may result in the Council deciding to not take any action on the later petition. It will be for the Council to determine whether a petition is the same or substantially the same as an earlier petition.

Petition Reviews

If the petition organiser feels unhappy with the way their petition was handled he/she can request that the Council review the steps taken in response to the petition. The petition organiser should contact Democratic Services and provide an explanation of the reasons why the way the petition has been dealt with is not considered to be adequate. The Council will consider the request and respond accordingly within 10 working days.

Contact us

For more information and advice or to discuss a potential petition, please contact Democratic Services:

Telephone: 01522 552107

Email: democraticservices@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Post: Democratic Services
Lincolnshire County Council
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

Further information, including templates and guidance documents are available at (<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/local-democracy/finding-your-views/petitions/> website currently in development).